

The Times-Democrat.

VOL. XIII. NO. 266.

LIMA, OHIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1897.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

AMERICA IN THE LEAD.

United States Rivals Europe In Trade With Japan.

GIST OF BRITISH REPORT.

England's Representative at Tokyo Points Out That the Supply of Machinery and Engines Comes From This Country.

Washington, Aug. 21.—A statement prepared by the treasury department shows that for the first time in the history of trade relations with Japan the United States is entitled to be considered as a serious competitor with Europe.

A recent British report from the legation at Tokyo reviews the foreign trade of Japan during the past year. In the supply of machinery, rails, and pig iron, the United States assumed a leading place.

The British representative pointed out that American railway engine builders were likely to receive a great number of orders during the present year. An unusual demand for metals, textiles, and raw materials is noted, going to show the growth of manufactures in Japan.

Our own official statistics sustain the report of the British representative, the treasury department's statistics showing that there has been a great increase in our exports to Japan, which have risen from \$3,238,232 in 1892, a year of large general exports, to \$13,233,970 for the fiscal year just closed. The increase over the fiscal year 1896 is about \$5,600,000.

SENDING EUROPE.

In the United States Preparing to Intervene With Cuba.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Officials of the state department were very reticent when asked concerning a report in circulation that definite instructions have been given all our foreign ambassadors and ministers to European countries to sound and ascertain the attitude of European governments in case the United States should intervene in Cuba.

While general denials were made by some of them others intimated that the United States was ready to assume the position taken by President Grant in 1874, as shown by the instructions of Secretary Fish to Minister Cushing. Although it never appears that these instructions were carried out, and there is no knowledge of what Spain would have done in the premises, it is possible that Minister Woodford will have a different report to make.

It can be stated, on information received here, that there is no truth in the report that Lord Salisbury has sent an unfavorable answer to a suggestion that the United States should interfere, the fact being that he has not replied at all to the attempt of our ambassador to sound him on the subject and that his attitude gives reason to believe he will not oppose such action as our interests may make necessary.

Minister Woodford's instructions are to intimate to Spain that the United States will intervene unless the situation in Cuba speedily improves. This in effect was the instructions which were given Mr. Cushing by Mr. Fish, and it is understood that the attitude of the United States is almost identical with the position taken during General Grant's administration.

Next Meeting In Ohio.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The nineteenth annual convention of the National Archery association closed at the arsenal range in this city. The national and American sound championships were won by W. A. Clark of Wyoming, O., who had previously won the same in 1896 and 1897. The next annual meeting will be held near Cincinnati, O. W. A. Clark, this year's champion, was elected president, and Rev. John Leroy Taylor of Wyoming, O., was appointed secretary and treasurer.

Settled From Ohio Coal Fields.

Detroit, Aug. 21.—Representatives of the Detroit and Lima Northern railroad held a conference in Mayor Maybury's office with the mayor and the secretaries of the chamber of commerce and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange regarding the prospects for their new road from the south. It was announced that nearly the whole right of way has been secured, and the mayor expressed his intention of doing everything in his power to further the project of a new railroad from the coal fields of Ohio and West Virginia to Detroit.

Arrested For Embezzlement.

St. Louis, Aug. 21.—Charles Krey, who has been in the employ of the Pacific and United States express companies in this city, was arrested for embezzling about \$1,000 from the companies and robbing packages in transit of about \$4,500. Krey was transfer money clerk and had been trusted implicitly. He began his peculations about 14 years ago.

New Road to Be Built.

Phoenix, A. T., Aug. 21.—Articles of incorporation of the Los Angeles and Pasadena Railway company have been filed here. It is proposed to build a road from Los Angeles to Pasadena, at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

President McKinley Attends the Reunion at Troy.

HE RECEIVES AN OVATION.

Governor Black and Mayor Malloy Welcome the Visitors With Appropriate Remarks—Election of Officers For Year.

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The only active part that the president took in the proceedings of the reunion of the Army of the Potomac was in a visit to the Ninth corps, of which he is a member. The corps gave him an ovation and finally elected him honorary president. The president in a few words accepted the honor, signed his name to the register and left the room with the corps badge upon his breast. He stated that he was a sergeant in the Twenty-third Ohio regiment of the Ninth corps under command of Rutherford B. Hayes.

In the evening the president attended the public meeting of the Army of the Potomac in Music hall. The place was jammed to suffocation and the president received a great ovation. General Alger was not with him, having left on a special train for New York to attend to special business for the president.

Governor Black made the opening address. He extended in behalf of the state a cordial welcome to the Army of the Potomac. Mayor Malloy then made a few appropriate remarks. Major C. A. Woodruff, the orator of the day, delivered an oration.

Following this came the delivery of the army poem by Captain R. W. Raymond, United States volunteers. At 11:30 p. m. President McKinley and his party took the train for Bluff Point.

The annual election of officers of the Army of the Potomac resulted as follows: President, Adjutant General George G. Ruegels, United States army; recording secretary, Brevet Colonel Horatio C. King, Brooklyn; corresponding secretary, Dr. Charles M. Scott, Boston; treasurer, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Truesdell, New York.

Damaged by Fire.

Woodbridge, N. J., Aug. 21.—The works of the Staten Island Terra Cotta company were damaged to the extent of \$50,000 by fire.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Results of the National Game on Various Diamonds—The Standings.

| CLUB | W. L. P. C. | CLUB | W. L. P. C. |
|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| Post... | 68 31 688 | Pitts... | 43 53 447 |
| Balto... | 63 32 663 | Louis... | 48 56 434 |
| Cin'd... | 61 33 644 | Phila... | 43 58 425 |
| N. Y... | 59 37 614 | Brook... | 40 57 412 |
| Cleve... | 52 41 541 | Wash... | 39 59 397 |
| Chica... | 49 52 455 | St. L... | 25 73 253 |

National League.

At Washington—Washington, 2; Chicago, 6. Washington, 13; Chicago, 1.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 12; St. Louis, 7.

At New York—New York, 3; Louisville, 7.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 0; Cleveland, 5.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 2. Philadelphia, 3; Cincinnati, 4.

At Boston—Boston, 15; Pittsburg, 2.

Western League.

| CLUB | W. L. P. C. | CLUB | W. L. P. C. |
|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Ind'lis... | 71 29 710 | Detroit... | 52 54 490 |
| Colum... | 62 37 626 | K. C... | 35 74 321 |
| St. P... | 67 40 626 | Minne... | 34 73 317 |
| Mil... | 65 40 619 | G. Rap... | 32 71 310 |

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 8; Detroit, 7.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 5; Grand Rapids, 7.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 14; Columbus, 2.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 0; Indianapolis, 7.

Interstate League.

| CLUB | W. L. P. C. | CLUB | W. L. P. C. |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Toledo... | 69 34 670 | Port W... | 52 49 415 |
| Newcas... | 61 36 631 | Mans... | 45 56 446 |
| Dayton... | 59 43 578 | Spring... | 34 62 354 |
| Youngs... | 48 46 512 | Wheel... | 28 71 280 |

At Toledo—Toledo, 15; Springfield, 4.

At Mansfield—Mansfield, 11; New Castle, 4.

At Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne, 8; Dayton, 2.

At Youngstown—Youngstown, 15; Wheeling, 4. Youngstown, 3; Wheeling, 7.

Turf Winners.

At Detroit—Herman Kahn, Stray Step, Belle Bramble, Mahrolo, Cogomole, Sedan.

At New York—Ameer, Daisy Cutter, Thomas Cat, Demagogue, Billali Rife.

At Chicago—Belleville, London, Tom Collins, Greyhurst, Joe Clark, Farley.

At Cincinnati—Elsie D. Valesco, Fresco, R. H. Sack, Annie M.

At St. Louis—Holy Terror, Parandelle, Silva, Bacquit, Inspirer, Dick Behan.

The Weather.

For West Virginia and Ohio—Fair; slightly warmer; light easterly to southeasterly winds.

For Indiana—Fair; slightly warmer; easterly winds.



IRRIGATION AS PRACTICED IN OHIO.

ADMISSION OF DEFEAT.

That Is What West Virginia Miners Think of the Latest Move.

Wheeling, Aug. 21.—The coal strike seems to be gaining a little strength on the Norfolk and Western railroad, but it will take rapid work there to make up for the losses suffered at Fairmont and in the Kanawha and New river valleys. The Montana campers are able to do nothing toward inducing the men who went back to the mines to rejoin the strike.

They are guarded by deputy marshals and can not move in the direction of the Montana mines, all of them being really under arrest for contempt and liable to be taken to Clarksburg before Judge Goff the moment they make a move not sanctioned by the marshals.

Announcement of the national executive board at Columbus that all the railroads and federal workers are to be called upon to join the strike is looked upon by local labor leaders as the last gasp and a practical admission of defeat.

It is announced that the national labor leaders at their meeting here in July laid the groundwork for a national political movement against injunctions in labor troubles, and that it will be put into operation in next fall's congressional elections. All recognize that the courts have been the chief weapons of the operators in the present contest.

Waiting on Hatchford.

Pittsburg, Aug. 21.—The coal operators are waiting for a reply from National President Hatchford to their telegram asking for a conference for the purpose of settling the strike by arbitration. The operators say they will wait until Monday, and that the conference, if held, must be for western Pennsylvania and not for the other states. If no reply is received and the miners' officials refuse to meet with the operators new men will be imported and preparations made to start the mines at once.

Squaring Himself With Mexico.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The new treaty between Great Britain and Mexico, relating to the Mexican use of the waters of the Belize, the British colony of Central America, grants in perpetuity to the merchant vessels of Mexico absolute liberty of navigation of the waters of the British possessions in that locality. It also sets forth the boundary between Yucatan and Belize, and to that extent gives Mexico's adherence to the existing boundary.

Some Crooks Imprisoned.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 21.—Shortly after the collier Williamette left for Dyea the passengers organized for police protection, the organization being named the Williamette and Klondyke Protective society. Especial care was taken to prevent fire, and all suspicious characters were watched. Before the boat reached Dyea eight suspects had been imprisoned.

Baltimore's First Shut-Out.

Baltimore, Aug. 21.—Cleveland treated Baltimore to the first shut-out of the season by a score of 3 to 0. It was a well played game and but for two costly errors on the part of the home team neither side would have faltered. This was Amole's maiden league game, both he and Young exhibiting great speed and control.

Compressed Air Motor Tried.

New York, Aug. 21.—The first official trip of the compressed air motor designed by Robert Hardie has been made on the Sixth Avenue division of the Manhattan elevated railroad. The trial was a successful one, and the motor carried a charge of compressed air of 2,500 pounds to the square inch.

Made a Personal Call.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Granville Stuart, the United States minister to Uruguay, has made a personal call on the president of that republic to convey to him the congratulations of President McKinley on the failure of an attempt made on the life of the Uruguayan president by Reverca, a crazy student, some two months ago.

Atlanta's Chief of Police Dead.

Atlanta, Aug. 21.—Arthur B. Connolly, for 16 years chief of police of Atlanta, died at his home in this city, after a long illness. He began his career on the force as a patrolman, rose to be captain and was finally elected chief, which post he held through eight successive terms until his death.

Labor Is Kept Down.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Consul General Joseph G. Dudley, stationed at Nuevo Laredo, in a communication to the department of state says that as a result of the recent fall in the price of silver there has been a marked rise in the price of all commodities in Mexico. This is true of domestic products. Rents are included in the rise of prices. He says there has been no corresponding advance of wages or salaries. Labor, he states, stays on its silver basis.

Coin at Commercial Ratio.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Information comes from Costa Rica that the government has asked the United States mint bureau to coin 600,000 colons, under the former government's new system of coinage, favorable to gold. It will also seek to secure gold bars sufficient to coin an additional 400,000 colons. The colon is equivalent to 46 cents. The ratio at which the Costa Rican coinage is made is 32 to 1 as between gold and silver.

Will Resume Work.

Cleveland, Aug. 21.—The Union Rolling Mill company will resume operations again Monday after a shut-down lasting nearly two months owing to the scarcity of coal, and the men refusing to work until the Amalgamated scale was signed.

The Village Deserted.

Simla, India, Aug. 21.—General Blood, the commander of the British forces operating against the insurgent tribesmen on the frontier, has reached Galagat without opposition. He reports that village to have been deserted.

A Dollar Refused For Wheat.

Minneapolis, Aug. 21.—Wheat sold for \$1 a bushel. When the September option went to 90 cents, C. A. Pillsbury offered \$1 spot for 1,200 bushels of old No. 1 Northern, which was selling at a premium. The offer was accepted. James Marshall offered the same price for 5,000 bushels, but it was not accepted.

Bound For Klondyke.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 21.—The steamer City of Kingston has departed for Dyea and Skaguay with another large contingent of Klondykers. She had as much freight aboard as she could comfortably carry and was crowded with miners.

The Assassin Executed.

San Sebastian, Spain, Aug. 21.—Michael Angiolillo, who shot and killed Senor Canovas del Castillo, the prime minister of Spain, at the baths of Santa Agueda, on Sunday, Aug. 8, was executed at 11 a. m.

Postage Stamps For Peru.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The government of Peru has ordered its postage stamps made in the United States. The first order for 1,000,000 5-cent stamps has been given to the American Bank Note company and another for 2,000,000 stamps of other denominations will follow.

Iowa's Populist Ticket.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 21.—The Populists nominated the following ticket: Governor, Charles W. Lloyd; lieutenant governor, D. L. Perkins; supreme judge, J. A. Loneberg; superintendent of public instruction, William Blaine; railroad commissioner, L. H. Griffin.

Indian Commissioners Appointed.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The following appointments were announced at the White House: James Jeffries of Camden, Tenn., and Ross Griffin of Kansas City, commissioners to allot lands in severalty to the Indians of the Uncompaghe reservation in Utah.

Result of the Rush.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 21.—Valentine scrip has jumped in price to \$35 and \$45 an acre as the result of the rush to the Klondyke gold fields. Large blocks of scrip have been sold in this city, the intention being to locate property at Skaguay.

Private Bank Goes Under.

Eureka, Utah, Aug. 21.—The private banking house of G. A. Rice has suspended payment on account of heavy withdrawals and inability to realize. The bank had on deposit about \$30,000.

H. L. Street Elected.

Springfield, O., Aug. 21.—The national encampment of the Union Veterans' union elected H. L. Street of New York commander-in-chief.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN

Great Excitement Prevails Over Rise in Wheat.

DOLLAR MARK IS REACHED.

The Bulls Wild With Joy Over Reaching the Long-Talked-of Goal, Make a Demonstration on New York 'Change.

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—Intense excitement prevailed in the local wheat market and options advanced with great leaps. December opened at 160, receded for a moment and closed at 160½. After the call there was an advance to 161½. An hour later it rose to 163, but at 11:15, there were large sales to secure profits and prices had a sharp decline. May opened at 160, and closed 161½.

MASTER AT THE HELM.

Activity in Wheat Resembles the Palmy Days of "Old Hutch."

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Wheat scored a sensational advance at every market in the world with the exception of Paris. During the regular session of the Chicago board of trade September gained 5½ cents and December 5½ cents. On the curb, after regular hours, another advance of 3 cents was made, September selling freely at 96 cents.

The wheat pit on change presented a scene of activity the like of which has not been witnessed since the palmy days of B. P. Hutchinson, familiarly known as "Old Hutch." The exact opposite of Ed Partridge's famous raid in 1891 was in progress. That plunger began his operations on the short side of the market during the spring of '91 and forced the price from in the 90s to 52 cents. The advance places wheat on the ground occupied before that raid and in a position for even further appreciation.

The advance was by no means merely a Chicago bulge. Liverpool started it, the English markets showing a gain equivalent to 4½¢@4½¢ cents per bushel. Every American market followed the example, New York gaining 5½¢, St. Louis 4 and the northwestern markets 6 cents. The strength of the English markets was attributed to unsettled weather and covering by shorts.

The official report of the Hungarian crop, showing it the smallest in 10 years, might have had some influence. Boerholm, the noted English statistician, estimated European necessities at 334,000,000 bushels, with 185,000,000 bushels of that amount required from America.

With fluctuations so wild speculators necessarily limited their operations. It was a big market only in the sense that every one took part.

The mysterious "bull clique," whose operations in July option were very prominent, continue to be the center of discussion. Their operations day after day have made it plain that a veteran is at the helm, but his identity has thus far been kept from the public. Joseph Leiter, a well known "toad" capitalist, is said to be heavily interested in the deal, and a well known car builder is supposed to have a hand in the game.

Although Partridge's operations have not been eclipsed, the combine is now said to be long 20,000,000 bushels of grain, nearly half of the entire amount being December corn. Profits, it is said, have already been accepted amounting to over \$2,000,000.

IT'S DOLLAR WHEAT.

Bulls Reach the Long-Talked-of Goal, Causing a Sensation.

New York, Aug. 21.—At 1:40 p. m. September wheat in the local market reached the long talked of goal of \$1 per bushel.

Naturally enough the incident created a tremendous sensation on the floor of the change and was greeted with prolonged cheers from half a hundred throats being re-echoed from the crowded galleries. Several times during the early afternoon the bulls snapped the price within five-eighths cent of the desired mark, but a return wave of selling orders each time swept it back again. The final and successful effort was made under the impulse of export rumors of enormous figures.

September wheat was hanging around 99½ cents when the export news was first whispered about, and at once danced upwards in response to excited local buying. Higher and higher it was sailed, watched by everybody on the oor until the big black finger on the record dial plumped fairly on the even figure, and "dollar" wheat in New York was accomplished.

Now that the bulls have attained their boast, they are as far as ever from being satisfied, and claim that the wave of bull sentiment which has spread like fire all over the country will carry the price here to at least \$1.25 per bushel and perhaps even higher.

First In Six Years.

St. Louis, Aug. 21.—Cash wheat sold for \$1 a bushel on sample. The only carload sold at that price came from Sedgewick county, Kan. Dollar wheat cut a figure in the trading a second time on the call, when 5,000 bushels of

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



May sold at that price. It was bought by the D. R. Francis Commission company from C. H. Albers. It was the first option trade made at the price in six years.

Newspapers Shut Out.

Calcutta, Aug. 21.—The Official Gazette published a notification to the effect that the Turkish newspapers, Sabah and Mafumut, will hereafter be prohibited from circulation in India.

Can Not Find the Relatives.

Boston, Aug. 21.—Superintendent of Police Eldridge has received a letter from Coroner C. J. Hensler of Toledo, O., asking for information in regard to Harry Allen, supposed to have been a Boston man, who committed suicide in that city. The police have looked up the case, but have been unable to find any trace of the brother and sister with whom Allen lived in this city.

Minister to Russia Communicated.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The commission of Ethan A. Hitchcock of Missouri as minister to Russia has been made out. The appointment dates from Aug. 10.

John Bull Is Bickering.

London, Aug. 21.—British government officials think the silver dollar and wheat are respectively lower and higher than they should legitimately be.

A hattı sherif is an edict signed by the sultan of Turkey himself. It usually concludes with the words, "Let my order be executed according to its form and meaning."

I would fain coin wisdom—mold it, I mean—into maxims, proverbs, sentences, that can easily be retained and transmitted.—Joubert.

Attend the
Odd and End
Suit Sale of
Men's,
Boys' and
Children's

SUITS!

At almost your
own price to
make room for
Fall Clothing.
Look at our
Pretty and use-
ful premiums
in our window.
Given away
free.

LOWENSTEIN BROS.

Clothiers and Furnishers,
28-30 Union Block, Pub. Sq.

HERE IS THE CHANCE.

SENATOR STEWART SAYS, "GO TO SLEEP AND GET RICH."

Twenty-five Cent Silver and Dollar Wheat. Senator John P. Jones Welcomes More Gold—Says Silver Will Continue to Fall, but Times Will Be Better.

Senator Stewart of Nevada is one of the latest converts to commercial optimism. He is a "bull" on everything except silver. He is engaged in a vigorous campaign in Wall street and said to the reporter of a New York paper the other day that he had heard so much about better times that he has determined to "gather in a part of the property which is not only rampant in the street, but throughout the land."

When asked what had brought about a change in his views, he said: "There is no room for pessimism in this country. No one can be a 'bear' in the face of the wheat famine in Argentina, Russia, Hungary and India. In view of this condition abroad, I should not be surprised to see silver sell as low as 25 cents and wheat as high as \$1. There is nothing in talking silver at the present time, and my advice to my friends in the west is to fall into line with the forces of prosperity and progress and receive their due share of the reward."

"The time has passed for the old issues. We must turn to face new issues and new conditions."

"I frequently hear it said that this security market is a duplicate of the market in 1879. It is not. It is more of a 'bull' market. All a man has to do is to get into it—go to sleep and get rich. The wheat situation in the west will make every railway not only a dividend earner, but a dividend payer. Railroads that have been moribund for years are now taxed to their fullest capacity and are still unable to accommodate the traffic. I am told that there is imminent danger of a car famine on many of the most important lines traversing this country."

"Are the people in the west alive to this new situation?"

"The people in the west," he replied, "are wide awake. They know a good thing when they see it. Most of them are hanging on to their cereals with a confidence born of hope and an actual knowledge of what is going on around them. With their immense crops they will be able not only to liquidate their indebtedness to the money sharks of the east, but will inaugurate a buying movement that will surprise the people in this part of the country. I think that by the late fall the truth of what I said and reiterated during the campaign will be generally recognized, and that is that there can be no general prosperity in this country that is not born and sustained in the west."

Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, who is in New York, said that the continued fall in the price of silver ought not to surprise any one.

"Silver is falling in commercial price," he said, "because of the falling off of the demand for it as money. Japan has gone on a gold basis and so lessened the demand for silver. Besides this, there has been, because of universal hard times, a great falling off in purchases in the east. The oriental countries use silver money, and our purchases are paid for in that metal. This demand has been cut off by reason of the hard times."

"Would not the increase in gold production in Canada and Alaska naturally tend to raise the price of silver?"

"I think not. Even if it did the advance would be inappreciable, while the decrease due to the two causes I have mentioned would more than counterbalance any slight possible advance and continue to force silver lower and lower."

However, there will be no general advance in prices. In 1849, when the mines of California and Australia trebled the world's supply of gold, the advance in general prices was only 15 percent in 15 years. That advance, small and gradual as it was, was a universal benefaction. The only thing that can advance the price of a money metal is the demand for the metal for its use as money. If gold were not used as money, the present stock would be sufficient for all the uses in the arts and in commerce for 50 years."

"You will infer," said Mr. Jones, "that I am not opposed to prosperity through an increase in gold. The Republicans are very lucky, and I congratulate them on the fact that this great discovery falls within their administration. I believe a great deal of gold will be found in Alaska, and it is certain to restore prosperity, for which the Republicans will claim and receive the credit. I shall welcome its return, whether through gold or silver. An abundance of money means prosperity, and I want to see good times in this country come as a result of good times elsewhere."

"Another result that will flow from an abundance of money, be it silver or gold, will be the abeyance of this hatred of the trusts. I cherish no enmity toward the combinations of capital. If two or three men want to combine for the purpose of bettering their business by lessening production, they have a right to do so. But the people have trusts, and only prosperity will drive monopolies out of their minds."

"I have been taunted with being opposed to an 'honest' dollar. I believe in an honest dollar as strongly as any man, but I consider that only one dollar can be honest, and that is a dollar which demands no more and no less sacrifice to secure it at the maturity of a debt than it demands when the debt was contracted. I want as good money as anybody."

Senator Jones said that the miners in Nevada are abandoning their silver mines and are prospecting for gold. Many of them, he said, are meeting with success, and it is probable that a good quantity of gold will soon be produced in that state.

WANTED THE REAL THING.

Professor Seneca Jones' Humbling Lesson For an Evil Purpose.

They were out in the pasture lot—Farmer Silas Jones and his learned brother, Professor Seneca Jones. The professor had a knowing smile on his face and a curious little instrument in his hand.

"Now, Sen," said Silas, "I wish to goodness you'd tell me what you're going to do."

"Very well, Silas. This little machine I have here photographs purposes, motives, thoughts."

"Go 'long, Sen! You're joking!"

"Indeed no, Silas. Every action of the brain, every pulsation of the nerves, affects the atmosphere and makes itself felt upon the sensitive plate of the camera. For instance"—and here the professor drew a number of fine, even circles, one within another—"a pleasant thought or purpose will be reproduced thus, and a thought of extreme anger or a purpose of destruction will be pictured with the lines of the circle jagged, uneven and the reverse of symmetrical, thus."

"Well, that beats all! But what did you come way out here, for?"

"You see, Silas, I wish to secure a picture of the maddest, most evil purpose on record for my forthcoming work, 'The Psychology of Purpose.' To this end I have come out here, and if you will kindly take this red handkerchief and flag that bull down there until he charges into focus you'll oblige me and confer an everlasting boon upon literature."

Silas turned pale.

"Reckon you don't know that bull, Sen. He's a regular man-eater."

"That's just what I want," cried the professor delightedly. "Flag him on—be quick, Silas."

"He won't need much flagging, I guess," muttered Silas, casting a vague look at his brother; "the flies have worked his dander up pretty well already. Keep your eye on the fence, Sen, and don't lose any time getting over it after you catch his purpose, 'cause he'll be about the maddest bull in Michigan. Watch your eye, now—I'm goin'."

Silas thereupon approached and made a few preliminary passes with the red flag. The animal stamped his forefoot, whirled around and made a bee line for Farmer Jones, who put for the fence.

"Don't wait till he gets in focus," cried Silas as he rushed past the professor.

"Take it now!"

But, like the elder Pliny, Professor Jones was made of sterner stuff. He waited calmly, pressed the button not a moment too soon and started after his brother. The bull, however, had charged into focus altogether too late for the professor's well being. Seneca Jones had barely time to toss his instrument to Silas when—whizz—rip—w-o-w—ker thud, the learned man was tossed over the fence and landed in a heap by his brother's side.

"I told ye, Sen," cried Silas.

"Ain't hurt, be ye?"

"Hurt!" In an instant Seneca Jones had risen in all his wrath.

"Where is that four footed whirlwind of iniquity? Show him to me!"

Just then Silas inadvertently pressed the button of the instrument he was holding. It happened that it pointed straight at the professor, who was, moreover, in exact focus. From these causes resulted a deplorable loss to science for—the plate broke!—Detroit Free Press.

Welded Steel Barrels.

Electrically welded steel barrels are made at Uxbridge, England. By easing the rolls at the ends the previously impossible task has been accomplished of rolling a flat steel sheet into the regulation barrel form. The sheet metal is extended at the center only, the metal plate retaining its original width at the ends. After the ends have been sheared the longitudinal seam is electrically welded by the process. The heads are cut in a circular shearing machine and then corrugated and dished in a 400 ton hydraulic press. The dished end fits inside the barrel head, and a ring of sheet metal three-quarters of an inch to an inch wide is also placed outside the barrel and the three edges of metal are finally electrically welded. The bungbores are stamped out of steel and are also welded on by the same process. These barrels are principally used for storing lubricating and lighting oils and for holding the acetone used in the manufacture of cordite.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Strength of Steel.

An experiment has been recently made in Vienna in order to test the relative resistance under pressure of the hardest steel and the hardest stone. Small cubes of corundum and of the finest steel were subjected to a test. The corundum broke under the weight of six tons, but the steel split up with a noise like the report of a gun, breaking into a powder and sending sparks in every direction, which bored their way into the machine like shot.

Nerves

Are the Messengers of Sense.—The Telegraph System of the human body.

Nerves extend from the brain to every part of the body and reach every organ. They are like fire—good servants but bad masters.

Nerves are fed by the blood and are therefore like it in character.

Nerves will be weak and exhausted if the blood is thin, pale and impure.

Nerves will surely be strong and steady if the blood is rich, red and vigorous.

Nerves find a true friend in Hood's Sarsaparilla because it makes rich, red blood.

Nerves do their work naturally and well, the brain is unclouded, there are no neuritic pains, appetite and digestion are good, when you take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 50c.

Practical Test.

Don Pedro, the last emperor of Brazil, was a man of a practical turn of mind, as the following story told of him by a Spanish newspaper well illustrates:

He once gave an audience to a young engineer who came to show him a new appliance for stopping railway engines. The emperor was pleased with the idea, but wished to put it to a practical test.

"Day after tomorrow," said he, "have your engine ready. We will have it coupled to my saloon carriage and start. When going at full speed, I will give the signal to stop, and then we shall see how your invention works."

At the appointed time all was in readiness. The emperor entered his carriage, the young inventor mounted his engine, and on they sped for several miles as fast as they could go. There came no signal, and the engineer began to fear that the emperor had fallen asleep. Suddenly the engine came to a sharp curve around the edge of a cliff, when, to his horror, on the track directly ahead of them the engineer saw a huge bowlder.

He had just sufficient presence of mind to turn the crank of his brake and pull the engine up within a couple of yards of the fatal block.

Here the emperor put his head out of his car window and demanded to know the cause of the sudden stoppage. The engineer pointed to the rock, and, much to his surprise, Don Pedro began to laugh.

"Push it to one side and go on," he said calmly.

The engineer obeyed, and, kicking the stone, was still further astonished to see it crumble into dust before him.

It was nothing more or less than a block of starch which the emperor had had made and placed on the rails the night before.—Harper's Round Table.

A Solemn Mystery.

It is said with regard to a "strange" minister who preached in a certain village on Sunday, and who intended leaving shortly afterward for his own parish, that the beadle in the middle of the discourse went up to the pulpit and put some question to him. The episode evoked no little interest among the worshippers. Indeed, gossip ran high as to the why and wherefore of the beadle's interruption until the following Tuesday, when the wife let the cat out of the bag by making the astounding revelation that her husband merely spied the minister if he would like the egg for his tea boiled hard or soft.—Scottish Rights.

Tired, Nervous, Sleepless

Men and women—how gratefully they write about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Once helpless and discouraged, having lost all faith in medicines, now in good health and "able to do my own work," because Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to enrich and purify the blood and make the weak strong—this is the experience of a host of people.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

Strict Discipline.

Professor—Why didn't you come when I rang?

Servant—Because I didn't hear the bell.

"Hereafter when you don't hear the bell you must come and tell me so."

"Yes, Herr Professor."—Fliegende Blätter.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Family Medicine.

Dare Not Tell Her.

Visitor—So you have hired a house way out in the country just to get rid of your cook? When do you move?

Mrs. Newlywed—Why—er—just as soon as she finds out from some of the neighbors that we're going to move.

—Judge.

CASTORIA.

The Family Medicine.

TELEPATHIC CONNECTION.

A Good Speech Story For the Psychological Research Society.

Joseph J. Phillips, one of the judges of the Illinois state supreme court, told a strange story not long ago of his experience with a "spook." It was told at Hillsboro, Ill., his home for many years, and which is situated not far from the uncanny place where the spirit from the other world appeared. It occurred in this way, according to the judge's version to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Many years ago he had a friend who was to him as Jonathan to David. Together they discussed almost every theme of science, philosophy and ethics. They paid one another frequent visits. Their homes were in towns several miles distant. On one of these visits the judge noticed that his friend seemed to be in unusually robust health and he remarked about it. He was much surprised to see his friend grow suddenly serious and say, "I shall look you in the face again before I die."

"Nonsense!" replied the judge, "don't talk of dying! You are good for a dozen years yet. I'm more likely to die than you are." His friend smiled and began a more cheerful subject of conversation, but as the time came to say goodbye he repeated his remark. "Remember," he said, "I have promised I will look you in the face again before I die."

Days and weeks passed on and Judge Phillips soon forgot the speech, for he was not a man who placed much faith in warnings, signs and the like. One summer day his thoughts were far away from death or ghosts. He was riding with a friend over the smooth country roads of Montgomery county. They talked of the beautiful landscape, of golden wheat, green waving oats and forest trees beyond. The judge was driving. His companion was in the midst of a remark, when suddenly the judge dropped the lines. "Look!" he whispered. "There, over the dashboard!" he said.

"I see nothing," said his companion. "What do you mean?"

Judge Phillips sat as if spellbound, though his companion was unable to see anything but the empty air. Before him, for several minutes, there stood the image of his old friend who had said, "I shall look you in the face again before I die." He was there, life size, face, arms and shoulders, as if he were standing on air, just in front of the dashboard.

Judge Phillips does not often tell the story, but when he does he says, "I never saw a human being more plainly than I saw him standing there before me and looking in my face." How long the vision lasted he could not tell, but at last it seemed to melt into air, and the judge picked up the lines and drove on.

His friend was inclined to laugh at him, and he himself made no attempt to account for the strange happening. But early next morning he received a telegram announcing that on the day before, at the very time when he was taking his drive, his friend had died suddenly.

Was it a warning? Did his friend have a premonition when he said, "I shall look you in the face again?"

Judge Phillips cannot explain the story. Its narration affects him deeply, and he probably has not told it to more than half a dozen persons, though it occurred years ago. He is not a spiritualist, and no one would be readier than he to discountenance the cheap delusions which are sometimes called spiritualism. The only deduction which he admits having drawn from the weird incident is a negative one, which he states in his habitually careful manner. "I am not prepared to say," is his conclusion, "that the dead, under some circumstances, may not revisit this world."

To See the Back of Your Eye.

Behind the eye, what is called the retina, is lined with branching blood vessels, and a curious but perfectly simple experiment will enable you to see these. Place yourself in a dark room, opposite a dark colored wall; then light a candle, and, holding it in your hand, move it up and down before your eyes, all the time looking, not at the candle, but at the wall beyond.

After a little practice you will see appear on the wall a great branching figure in black on a reddish surface. What you are looking at is the shadow of these blood vessels at the back of your own eye. Perhaps the most curious part of the whole thing is that the part of the eye which receives the impression of light must lie behind these blood vessels.—London Answers.

Only a Stick.

Here is another "sorry he spoke" young man. He was on an overcrowded Nautasket steamer, and, turning to a young lady, who was leaning heavily against him, he said: "Excuse me, but do you take me for a post?"

"Oh, no," she replied, with a true Bostonian glance; "nothing more than an ordinary stick"—Boston Courier.

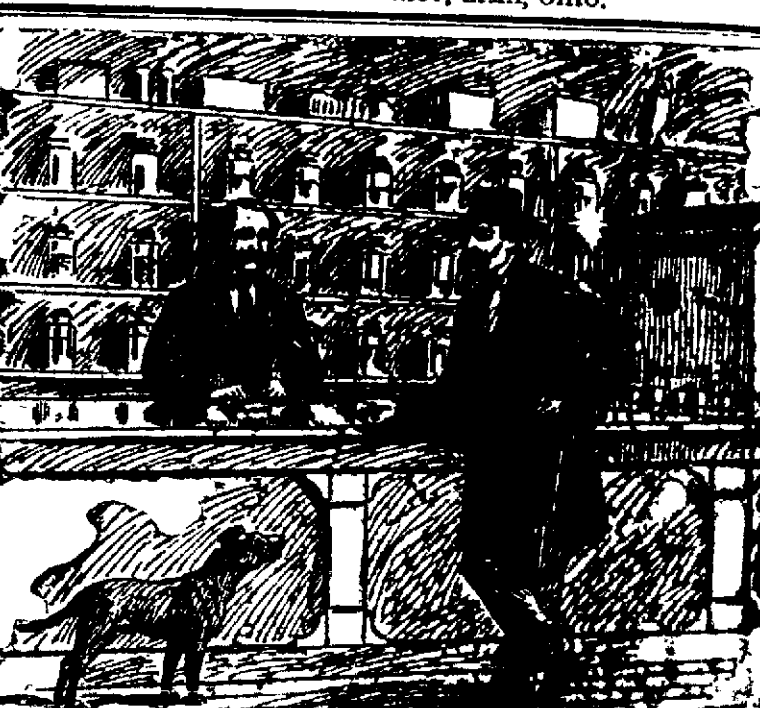
REV. J. WESLEY MILLER CURED OF A BAD COUGH

He writes on May 11, 1897: "I have been troubled for years with a cough in the winter season AND this last winter had a severe attack of bronchitis which left me in the worst, if possible, than before, but after taking three boxes of Dr. Kay's Renovator I have been completely cured. My wife has been troubled with CONSTIPATION FOR 10 OR 12 YEARS and at times has gone as long as eight days without anything that has done her so much good as

Dr. Kay's Renovator.

She has taken four boxes and while taking it has been regular and has improved in her general health very much, and I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Kay's Renovator to those who are afflicted.—J. WESLEY MILLER, Pastor M. E. Church, Grandview, Ill." Dr. Kay's Renovator has cured so many of the worst cases of DYSPEPSIA that we consider it a specific for this disease and for proof we refer all to the testimonials of wonderful cures reported in our book. It has cured many bad cases of HEADACHE, and when caused by constipation or dyspepsia, it is sure to cure every case, in fact, we believe it has no equal for headache from whatever cause. It always cures BILIOUSNESS and all forms of liver and kidney complaints, nervousness, neuralgia, impure blood, scrofula, skin diseases, piles. It is sold by druggists or sent by mail at 50c and \$1. Send stamp for Dr. B. J. Kay's "Home Treatment and Valuable Recipes," a 64 page book treating all diseases. Address Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Western Office, Omaha, Nebraska.

SOLD BY DRUGGIST THE HARLEY PHARMACY, LIMA, OHIO.



An Alabama druggist reports the case of an old confederate soldier who when buying

RIPANS TABULES

For a neighbor, who lived out by him in the country, told his own story, as follows: "Ever since I was in the army, where I contracted indigestion and dyspepsia from eating hard tack and saw belly, I have suffered much from those and kindred ailments. A son of mine told me, while home on a visit over a year ago, to get some Ripans Tablets and take them. I did, and in a very short time I was benefited. I have felt better, ate more and relished it better than at any time since the war, and am doing more work now than I ever expected to do again. I tell you they are the

GREATEST MEDICINE FOR A FELLOW'S STOMACH

I ever saw. We always have them at home, and I always recommend them when a fellow complains about his stomach hurting him."

BRAZILIAN BALM

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN BALM

COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP & BRONCHITIS

LIKE MAGIC.

RADICALLY CURES

CATARRH!

It clears the head of foul mucus; heals the sores and ulcers of the head and throat, sweetens the breath, and perfectly restores the senses of the taste, smell and hearing. Stops headache and drooping into the throat. Also destroys the germ which causes

HAY FEVER.

making a perfect cure in a few days. Never fails! No fatal case of LA GRIPPE ever known where Brazilian Balm was faithfully used. It destroys the gripple germ and quickly removes it after bad effect.

INFALLIBLE IN ASTHMA, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, DYSPYPSIA, RHEUMATISM, TYPHOID AND SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, and any disease where there is inflammation, Fever or Congestion. Greatest relief in Consumption ever discovered.

Cures a Fresh Cold in one day. Stops sneezing in the head and relieves deafness. As an injection, it cures the eye, and relieves the pain of the eye. It cures the throat, and relieves the pain of the throat. It cures the chest, and relieves the pain of the chest. It cures the stomach, and relieves the pain of the stomach. It cures the bowels, and relieves the pain of the bowels. It cures the bladder, and relieves the pain of the bladder. It cures the kidneys, and relieves the pain of the kidneys. It cures the liver, and relieves the pain of the liver. It cures the spleen, and relieves the pain of the spleen. It cures the pancreas, and relieves the pain of the pancreas. It cures the gall bladder, and relieves the pain of the gall bladder. It cures the uterus, and relieves the pain of the uterus. It cures the ovaries, and relieves the pain of the ovaries. It cures the vagina, and relieves the pain of the vagina. It cures the cervix, and relieves the pain of the cervix. It cures the perineum, and relieves the pain of the perineum. It cures the rectum, and relieves the pain of the rectum. It cures the sigmoid, and relieves the pain of the sigmoid. It cures the descending colon, and relieves the pain of the descending colon. It cures the ascending colon, and relieves the pain of the ascending colon. It cures the transverse colon, and relieves the pain of the transverse colon. It cures the cecum, and relieves the pain of the cecum. It cures the appendix, and relieves the pain of the appendix. It cures the vermiform appendix, and relieves the pain of the vermiform appendix. It cures the sigmoid appendix, and relieves the pain of the sigmoid appendix. It cures the rectal appendix, and relieves the pain of the rectal appendix. It cures the anal appendix, and relieves the pain of the anal appendix. It cures the perianal appendix, and relieves the pain of the perianal appendix. It cures the perineal appendix, and relieves the pain of the perineal appendix. It cures the anal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the anal sphincter. It cures the rectal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the rectal sphincter. It cures the sigmoid sphincter, and relieves the pain of the sigmoid sphincter. It cures the descending sphincter, and relieves the pain of the descending sphincter. It cures the ascending sphincter, and relieves the pain of the ascending sphincter. It cures the transverse sphincter, and relieves the pain of the transverse sphincter. It cures the cecal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the cecal sphincter. It cures the appendiceal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the appendiceal sphincter. It cures the vermiform sphincter, and relieves the pain of the vermiform sphincter. It cures the sigmoid sphincter, and relieves the pain of the sigmoid sphincter. It cures the rectal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the rectal sphincter. It cures the anal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the anal sphincter. It cures the perianal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the perianal sphincter. It cures the perineal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the perineal sphincter. It cures the anal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the anal sphincter. It cures the rectal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the rectal sphincter. It cures the sigmoid sphincter, and relieves the pain of the sigmoid sphincter. It cures the descending sphincter, and relieves the pain of the descending sphincter. It cures the ascending sphincter, and relieves the pain of the ascending sphincter. It cures the transverse sphincter, and relieves the pain of the transverse sphincter. It cures the cecal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the cecal sphincter. It cures the appendiceal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the appendiceal sphincter. It cures the vermiform sphincter, and relieves the pain of the vermiform sphincter. It cures the sigmoid sphincter, and relieves the pain of the sigmoid sphincter. It cures the rectal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the rectal sphincter. It cures the anal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the anal sphincter. It cures the perianal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the perianal sphincter. It cures the perineal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the perineal sphincter. It cures the anal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the anal sphincter. It cures the rectal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the rectal sphincter. It cures the sigmoid sphincter, and relieves the pain of the sigmoid sphincter. It cures the descending sphincter, and relieves the pain of the descending sphincter. It cures the ascending sphincter, and relieves the pain of the ascending sphincter. It cures the transverse sphincter, and relieves the pain of the transverse sphincter. It cures the cecal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the cecal sphincter. It cures the appendiceal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the appendiceal sphincter. It cures the vermiform sphincter, and relieves the pain of the vermiform sphincter. It cures the sigmoid sphincter, and relieves the pain of the sigmoid sphincter. It cures the rectal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the rectal sphincter. It cures the anal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the anal sphincter. It cures the perianal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the perianal sphincter. It cures the perineal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the perineal sphincter. It cures the anal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the anal sphincter. It cures the rectal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the rectal sphincter. It cures the sigmoid sphincter, and relieves the pain of the sigmoid sphincter. It cures the descending sphincter, and relieves the pain of the descending sphincter. It cures the ascending sphincter, and relieves the pain of the ascending sphincter. It cures the transverse sphincter, and relieves the pain of the transverse sphincter. It cures the cecal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the cecal sphincter. It cures the appendiceal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the appendiceal sphincter. It cures the vermiform sphincter, and relieves the pain of the vermiform sphincter. It cures the sigmoid sphincter, and relieves the pain of the sigmoid sphincter. It cures the rectal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the rectal sphincter. It cures the anal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the anal sphincter. It cures the perianal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the perianal sphincter. It cures the perineal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the perineal sphincter. It cures the anal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the anal sphincter. It cures the rectal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the rectal sphincter. It cures the sigmoid sphincter, and relieves the pain of the sigmoid sphincter. It cures the descending sphincter, and relieves the pain of the descending sphincter. It cures the ascending sphincter, and relieves the pain of the ascending sphincter. It cures the transverse sphincter, and relieves the pain of the transverse sphincter. It cures the cecal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the cecal sphincter. It cures the appendiceal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the appendiceal sphincter. It cures the vermiform sphincter, and relieves the pain of the vermiform sphincter. It cures the sigmoid sphincter, and relieves the pain of the sigmoid sphincter. It cures the rectal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the rectal sphincter. It cures the anal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the anal sphincter. It cures the perianal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the perianal sphincter. It cures the perineal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the perineal sphincter. It cures the anal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the anal sphincter. It cures the rectal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the rectal sphincter. It cures the sigmoid sphincter, and relieves the pain of the sigmoid sphincter. It cures the descending sphincter, and relieves the pain of the descending sphincter. It cures the ascending sphincter, and relieves the pain of the ascending sphincter. It cures the transverse sphincter, and relieves the pain of the transverse sphincter. It cures the cecal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the cecal sphincter. It cures the appendiceal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the appendiceal sphincter. It cures the vermiform sphincter, and relieves the pain of the vermiform sphincter. It cures the sigmoid sphincter, and relieves the pain of the sigmoid sphincter. It cures the rectal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the rectal sphincter. It cures the anal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the anal sphincter. It cures the perianal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the perianal sphincter. It cures the perineal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the perineal sphincter. It cures the anal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the anal sphincter. It cures the rectal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the rectal sphincter. It cures the sigmoid sphincter, and relieves the pain of the sigmoid sphincter. It cures the descending sphincter, and relieves the pain of the descending sphincter. It cures the ascending sphincter, and relieves the pain of the ascending sphincter. It cures the transverse sphincter, and relieves the pain of the transverse sphincter. It cures the cecal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the cecal sphincter. It cures the appendiceal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the appendiceal sphincter. It cures the vermiform sphincter, and relieves the pain of the vermiform sphincter. It cures the sigmoid sphincter, and relieves the pain of the sigmoid sphincter. It cures the rectal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the rectal sphincter. It cures the anal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the anal sphincter. It cures the perianal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the perianal sphincter. It cures the perineal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the perineal sphincter. It cures the anal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the anal sphincter. It cures the rectal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the rectal sphincter. It cures the sigmoid sphincter, and relieves the pain of the sigmoid sphincter. It cures the descending sphincter, and relieves the pain of the descending sphincter. It cures the ascending sphincter, and relieves the pain of the ascending sphincter. It cures the transverse sphincter, and relieves the pain of the transverse sphincter. It cures the cecal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the cecal sphincter. It cures the appendiceal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the appendiceal sphincter. It cures the vermiform sphincter, and relieves the pain of the vermiform sphincter. It cures the sigmoid sphincter, and relieves the pain of the sigmoid sphincter. It cures the rectal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the rectal sphincter. It cures the anal sphincter, and relieves the pain of the anal sph

The Lima Times-Democrat is published every morning except Sunday and is delivered to your door free of charge. One copy one year, in advance, \$1.00. By mail, \$1.25. Single copies, 5 cents. Subscriptions outside the state, \$1.50. The paper is published for the publisher by the Times-Democrat Publ's. Co., Lima, Ohio. All business communications must be paid in advance. Subscriptions not paid in advance will be stopped at the end of the year. All communications to the Times-Democrat Publ's. Co., Lima, Ohio.



STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

- For Governor, HORACE L. CHAPMAN, of Jackson county.
- For Lieutenant Governor, MELVILLE SHAFF, of Anguine county.
- For Supreme Judge, JOHN T. SPRIGGS, of Monroe county.
- For Attorney General, WILLIAM H. DORE, of Seneca county.
- For Treasurer, JAMES F. WILSON, of Trumbull county.
- For Member Board of Public Works, PETER H. DEGNON, of Lucas county.
- For School Commissioner, M. E. HARD, of Columbiana county.
- For State Senators, WM. G. BOEHEIN, WM. F. DECKER.
- For Representative, CHAS. H. ADKINS.
- For County Treasurer, AUGUST G. LUTZ.
- For Sheriff, E. A. BOGART.
- For County Surveyor, J. C. OBONLEY.
- For Commissioner, GEORGE D. KANAWL.
- For Coroner, DE. E. G. BURTON.
- For Infirmary Director, I. B. STEMMEN.

By some overnight the Republican editors say nothing about the price of hay or oats. Why is this?

The "prosperity" game is working like a charm in Toledo! Not only is 10,000 men idle but the city is bankrupt and laborers are compelled to accept one dollar as their pay.

More than usual weight may be attached to the following excerpt from the Philadelphia Ledger, not only cause of that paper's stanch Republicanism, but because of its well-known advocacy of clean, honest politics. The paper of which the beloved Childs was so long the master mind thus views Senator Hanna and his tactics:

"Senator Hanna's campaign for election to the office which he now fills by appointment promises to rival in magnitude a contest for the presidency, and even to exceed it so far as the state of Ohio is concerned. It is estimated that it will cost \$2,000,000 and about fifty men of national reputation have been engaged to take part in it. Even the president, it is reported, is to make a railroad tour of the state, speaking from the platform of his car at various stopping places. Such a costly struggle for such an office can scarcely be to the benefit of the community. Its magnitude is out of all proportion to its importance. No great

national questions are involved as in a presidential contest. There is very little doubt that the whole struggle is one of personal aggrandizement. It is bad business for a people whose government is founded on the theory that they elect their own representatives without fear, constraint or undue influence."

A petition with 28,000 signatures is required to get the Coxey-for-Hanna ticket on the official ballot. As Populists will have nothing to do with the old thing, Republicans will be called upon to do the signing, a repetition of their last year's work, when they pumped the gold Democrats into being.

To prevent a treasury deficit at the end of the fiscal year the Dingley bill will have to collect about one million dollars a day, including Sundays, in order to meet the necessary expenditures of the government. The customs receipts so far this month do not exceed \$600,000 a day. There may be an improvement later on, however, but in view of the fact that the higher duties of the new tariff law were created to keep out imports, there is not much hope that the improvement will materialize.

The Delphos Courier (Republican) says: "The price of silver was never so low. The gold bugs are teaching the governments a lesson on the silver question. They are showing their power over the white metal now in the hope of scaring the bimetalists into dropping the subject. The least hint that this big government is going into the free silver business is what the gold bug wants to head off. Bimetalists are not any way scared; they know that the gold bug of to-day will be the silver pig of to-morrow under free silver. It is purely mercenary with them."

If general prosperity comes it will be due to the better foreign market for our agricultural products, owing to the failure of grain crops in other countries. The improvement will not be due to the Dingley tariff, but in spite of it.

On this very point conservative experts in London estimate that the United States will receive this year forty million sterling (\$200,000,000) for corn more than last year.

This is in harmony with statements made by Bradstreet that business was showing signs of revival in the grain growing valleys of the west.

Mr. James Creelman, one of the most reliable correspondents of the New York Journal, was sent to Ohio some time ago in search of that mysterious gentleman, General Prosperity. He says the following:

"OHIO FILLED WITH DISTRESS."
"Crises of industrial and commercial distress go up from every county in Ohio. The whole commonwealth is prostrate. The times are getting worse instead of better. Everybody sees that the tariff will help the sugar trust and kindred forms of combine and rapacious corporate wealth, which are already powerful enough to write the laws and dictate to the president, but nobody sees how the agricultural industry or commerce of Ohio is to be helped."

"It is impossible to exaggerate the distress in this state. Farms have actually shrunk to half their value, and figures show that ever since McKinley's election values have shrunk not less than 10 per cent. The depression is so terrible that the loan institutions are holding thousands of over due mortgages, which they do not dare to foreclose. Because prices have sunk so low that farming land frequently fails to bring the prices of the mortgage at auction."

"A STARTLING SUM TOTAL"

"From the figures already in my possession I am satisfied that the list of assignments, foreclosures and transfers of property for debt since the beginning of this Republican year of prosperity in Ohio averages more than half a million dollars for each of the counties, and that the total for the state is more than fifty million dollars. I give in this dispatch the official figures, so far as obtainable, for President McKinley's county."

"But shocking as they may be they only faintly shadow the real situation."

"Wages are being cut down in all directions, factories are running only part of the time and usually with reduced forces. Thousands of idle workmen join with the ruined farmers in the cry for the prosperity which was promised. The free silver movement is increasing by leaps and bounds. Everybody knows it. No body denies it."

It may be added that since the above was written all the leading iron and tin plate mills in Cleveland have closed down owing to a demand for better than starvation wages. Thousands of miners have gone on a strike and the outlook in Ohio is worse to day than it has ever been.

MESSRS. HANNA & COX,

Office Brokers and Boodlers,
Strictly Unlimited.

BOUND TOGETHER FOR GAIN.

Cox Made Hanna, and Hanna Is Prepared to Make the More Co.—Equal Partners in the Great Political State of Ohio.

Cincinnati, Aug. 21.—[Special]—Word has reached this city from several sources that Senator Hanna is deeply displeased with things in the big metropolis of the Ohio valley.

He can not understand why his bidding is not executed, and why George B. Cox can not scare the whole community, including the city government, by merely holding up his finger, as he did aforetime.

The tenacity of the legal authorities in holding on to "Kid" Roach, who registered and voted under the name of Pat Casey, is both distasteful and annoying to him and Mr. Cox. A few "Pat Caseys" appropriately registered and voted in the various precincts have for years enabled the gang under Boss Cox to turn out any plurality desired.

That this convenient way of filling the offices with Honeys and V. H. Hones and kindred boodlers should have been challenged in the courts, or in any way interfered with, has incensed the boodlers and gangsters and all who expected to profit by their methods, from city official to candidate for United States senator.

Mr. Hanna is said to look upon it as persecution, and George B. Cox insists that it is an open violation of his vested rights.

Roach, who is being persecuted, according to gang ethics, is only a very ordinary type of the gang creature, whose fraudulent vote has helped to loot the city and impose boodle legislatures upon the state. When the Cox officials released him on straw bail and he was hustled out of the state, it was thought that real exposure would be thwarted.

But Cox and his fellows reckoned without their host, and Mr. Hanna may well be seized with fear and consternation at what confronts his partner and political godfather, George B. Cox, and all of his gang.

When late latter made Hanna senator he did not do so as a mere freak of political philanthropy, but for his own political health and well-being. He had sensed the coming storm, and knew that if he could enlist the active friendship of the national boss, who had behind him an unexpected balance of corrupt contributions of \$1,000,000 or more, he would have a powerful ally to ward off the blow when a pillaged people delivered it.

And no man knew better than Cox that the surest way to secure Hanna's friendship was to make him a United States senator by appointment.

Thereupon he conferred the senatorial toga upon Mr. Hanna.

And no man knew better than Senator Hanna the character of the man with whom he entered into an alliance, or all that such an alliance, offensive and defensive, involved.

And knowing all this, he entered into the compact, receiving the appointment out of hand, with the promise that Coxism should make Hannaism triumphant at the polls.

Naturally the partners feel outraged at the persecutions and exposure of the gang and its disreputable methods.

"If this is to go on," they say, "there is but little hope of success for our noble cause here in Cincinnati or anywhere else in the state. If Mr. Cox's splendid system of securing results at the polls is to be rudely broken up, his princely revenues will dwindle to a mere pittance, and he will not be able to decently furnish his royal mansion which he has earned by sweating everybody. If late right to swell the vote of a ward to meet every requirement is denied, how can Hanna legislators be returned in defiance of the will of honest men?"

It has become a serious matter, therefore, to the firm of Hanna & Cox. They feel as though they were the victims of a burglary when the people and the constituted authorities go so far as to send some of the self-sacrificing patriots to the penitentiary and start others on the road by setting up the fact that it is a physical impossibility for a full-grown man, registered under a false name, to sleep for 30 consecutive nights preceding an election in a dog box 16x22 inches.

That Mr. Hanna, chairman of the Republican national committee, a United States senator by appointment and a candidate for election, should enter into a close alliance with such a man as George B. Cox, first, to secure the appointment and afterward to secure an election, is enough to put all honest men on notice without regard to their party affiliations.

To prevent the possibility of another Republican being elected to the senate in the event of a Republican legislature being chosen, Mr. Hanna, with

the active assistance of George B. Cox, did a clever trick against the place by having the Republican state committee declare its resolution that he alone was eligible as a candidate.

Having stopped the honorable aspirations and ambitions of all other Republicans, Mr. Hanna and his coadjutor, Cox, are now ready to sacrifice everything and everybody else to secure the senatorship. Not only ready, but proceeding along that line.

A prominent Republican banker in a neighboring city who is thoroughly imbued with Hannaism and sees in his elevation to the senate the triumph of the power of concentrated wealth over the rights of the people, took occasion recently to give some of his associates the proper cue by saying:

"I am not at all satisfied with the present aspects of the political campaign. It looks to me as though over-crowded Bushnell would pull down the entire ticket with him and involve us in a most disastrous defeat. It was a mistake to nominate him to his first place, and, unfortunately it is too late to correct the mistake. The best we can do is to bend every energy to elect a Republican legislature, for, after all, the election of such a legislature will constitute our real victory."

The significance of this remark consists in the fact that the gentleman making it is one of the leading Hanna men at the state capital and is closely identified with him in business affairs. It reflects more than this individual view of the situation and the exigencies presented by the existing and probable conditions which will arise further along in the campaign.

This idea is being carefully and systematically disseminated throughout the state, and the local Hanna leaders are being educated up to the importance of saving Hanna, whatever fate may overtake other men.

Moreover, it is strictly in accord with Senator Hanna's method of campaigning. His sole idea, from the beginning of his political career, is to be the absolute master of the situation—"the whole thing"—in the language of the street. To accomplish this, he seized the entire federal patronage, and caused the administration to ignore Senator Foraker and his friends. Then to weaken Senator Foraker and reduce Governor Bushnell to a nonentity at the same time, he broke whatever bond of friendship that existed between them, using George B. Cox as the convenient instrument to accomplish that end.

The object of Hanna and Cox is plain enough. They are in the market for bargains, and the interests of others are the commodities in which they are to dicker, with the ultimate end of destroying Senator Foraker's political fortunes, by methods more potential than those now in vogue, whereby all the federal patronage is turned over to Mr. Hanna for his sole and exclusive benefit to be distributed only to those who join with Hanna and Cox in the work in hand.

The moral aspects of a campaign under the leadership of M. A. Hanna, who has the most implicit faith in the power of money in a political campaign, and George B. Cox, whose methods have become a national scandal, present a striking study at this particular period in our political history, where every important right of the people is directly or indirectly involved.

If public honesty and representative self-government, supported by an untrammelled and uncorrupted ballot are to be maintained, they are not the leaders to be followed by the majority of the voters.

The alliance of itself bespeaks all that is inimical to the interests of the public, although it is perfectly natural that it should be entered into for a common end mutually beneficial.

The flagrant jobs and "grafts" which made the last legislature a reproach, would be more than supplemented by another in the selection of which George B. Cox was a controlling factor. The cost of electing it would be collected in legislative blackmail from the people of the state, with usurious interest.

These two political worthies have made themselves the twin issue in the Ohio campaign. They both believe in the power of boodle as a political factor, and expect it to win over honesty and patriotism.

The Republican newspapers, in their efforts to deceive the people into the belief that they are in the midst of a wave of prosperity, garble and distort the figures of the state auditor relating to mortgages and sales of real estate for the year ending June 1, 1907. They announce the fact that mortgages to the amount of \$59,255,923 were cancelled, and seek to convey the idea that the mortgage indebtedness was decreased in that amount.

They make no note of the fact, however, that during the same period new mortgages were executed and recorded to the amount of \$78,744,508, so that instead of reducing the mortgage indebtedness \$59,255,923, it was increased \$19,488,585.

In the same line they announce that the sales of real estate for the year were \$101,000,000, but make no mention of the fact that during the previous year they amounted to \$119,000,000 a decline of \$18,000,000.

The amount of balderdash carried in the columns of the Republican papers declaring that silver is a dead issue, and that times are more prosperous than ever before in the country's history, would be amusing but for the millions of unemployed who do not know where tomorrow's dinner for their wives and children is to come from.

WOOL QUESTION.

How Its Price Has Dropped Under High Tariff.

The Single Gold Standard Is Responsible For the Fall in the Price of Wool, Not the Wilson Tariff Bill.

Pennsville, O., July 13, '07.

Some years ago I wrote an article or two on the wool question. That was when we were selling wool under tariffs, and the price was continually dropping. I then called the attention to the fact that wool had dropped continually from 1867 under high wool tariffs, most of the time under a tariff several cents higher than either the house or senate bill now proposed placing on wool. You all remember how wool was selling at 60 cents along about the beginning of the '70's and how it had dropped to the lowest point ever reached in this country under the McKinley bill before the passage of the free wool tariff. My prophecy then was that with a continuance of the McKinley wool tariff wool would continue to go down in price. If it would not, why not? It had done that right along. Now what I started out to say was this: Just now all those who have not sense enough to remember how prices have been going and those who want to make capital out of the fact that some wool has sold this year for 20 cents, are bawling themselves hoarse trying to give McKinley the glory. Will those bawlers also give McKinley the glory for the thousands who are out of employment now who had work one year ago? Will they praise McKinley for the coal strikes and the hardest times this country ever saw? Had these fellows as good foresight as they have bawling qualities they would go slow on this bawling on the present price of wool. Don't they know that wool has raised in price every year under the Wilson bill? In 1894, the last year under the McKinley tariff, wool sold in Morgan county at 33 cents, in 1895, the first year of the Wilson bill, it sold for 15 cents; last year it rose to 17 cents, and this year to 20 cents. What will it be next year when the new tariff has come into effect? Will it be less or more? If it be less, where will your glory be? That it will more likely be less than more is the belief of everybody of sense. The present price of 20 cents is brought about partly by the recovery from the McKinley slump of 1894, and partly due to local speculation. Our advice to all of these greek bawlers is to go slow. Don't laugh too soon. The present sales of wool have and are being made under a free wool tariff. Let the Wilson bill have the glory, as it will until the new tariff comes. Then if the price runs to 25 or 30 cents, you fellows can blow; if it drops back you will hide your faces, and that is what it is most likely to do. The one thing that caused wool to fall under former wool tariffs was the single gold standard, and if we retain that wool will fall again under the new tariff. The only years for 30 years that wool has not fallen was from 1894 to 1897, under the Wilson free wool law. Will our bawlers please smoke that in their pipes?

WOOL GROWER.

He Convinced the Duke.

During his visit to the United States the late Duke of Marlborough made a host of friends. His quick eye, unassuming manner and ability to grasp easily the many-sided electrical questions won the honest admiration of the practical Yankee, whose idea of an English duke differed in every way from the real, live British peer. Upon one occasion, however, the old domineering spirit of the duke gained the mastery, and he paid for the temporary lapse from republican manners with a few good bruises and a rather severe shaking up of the dual frame.

The duke was making a tour of inspection over one of the Chicago cable lines and came across a cable car driver who was a typical Yankee, born and bred in the state of Connecticut.

"Can you stop the car quickly?" asked his grace.

"I just reckon ye kin bet yer life I can, Mr. Duke."

"How soon?"

"In 'bout two jacks," replied the Yankee.

"Nonsense!" sharply exclaimed his grace. The next moment the duke was busy picking himself out of a small sand bank by the side of the tram line, into which the abrupt stoppage of the car had thrown him. As he quietly brushed himself the Yankee smiled and remarked: "I hope ye ain't hurt, Mr. Duke. Guess ye think I kin stop her suddint now, don't ye?"—London Telegraph.

Child Labor in Illinois.

The child labor law as now amended in Illinois places that state in the front rank of progressive industrial communities. The law now applies to all children in stores as well as factories and workshops. Since July 1 no child under 14 years of age can be employed in these departments of business. The factory inspector is also empowered under the new law to require the discharge of children not in good health and indirectly may result in the removal of children from hazardous occupations.

Perfect, but Painful.

Mrs. Bray—I never saw more perfect acting than Miss Spot's at that amateur performance.

Mr. Bray—She wasn't in the cast, was she?

Mrs. Bray—No, she sat in the front seat and looked as though she enjoyed it.—Comic Cuts



SUMMER DRESSES WASHED

In a way to preserve the most delicate coloring and will not harm the finest fabrics. No injurious compounds used. Nothing but good, hard, honest labor, which includes lots of pure soap and many rinsings.

ENTERPRISE STEAM LAUNDRY.

HOW THE BEGGAR TAUGHT THE KING.

One day a king in irritated mood grew angry at his minister of state and spoke and acted in a way quite rude and not at all becoming to a great

The minister was vexed, yet was afraid. To vent his passion on the ill bred king. But afterward, to ease his mind, he made his secretary write at some sharp dig

The secretary cooled his temper by berating one who set at about the house. The servant, angered, dared not make reply. And took the wounding quiet as a mouse.

But raved and swore a moment later when he found a beggar at the palace gate. "Be off," he cried, "and don't you dare come here or you will meet a sorry fate!"

The beggar smiled, but not an angry smile. A smile transfiguring his careworn face. The servant, softened, stood and gazed awhile. And marvelled at the man's forgiving grace.

When next the secretary sharply spoke, the servant met him in a better mood. And in the secretary's breast awoke the consciousness that he was harsh and rude.

And so in turn he answered pleasantly. When next the minister indulged a sneer. The minister was quick to see his fault to see. And frankly owned it, like a noble peer.

And when the king, sour tempered and still vexed, rebuked once more his minister of state, the latter's unoffended mind perplexed. And sobered off the royal potentate.

He thanked the statesman for the lesson taught. And vowed that it should last him for awhile. But neither king nor statesman ever thought they'd learned their lesson through a beggar's smile.

—James R. Parry in Independent

The Doctor and the Surgeon.

Frederick Archer, England's famous jockey, was evidently a wit at one time. It is told that he went to a famous surgical specialist to be treated for badly smashed toes, injured by an ill tempered horse. The surgeon examined the injury, which he pronounced to be of a grave character, and, ceasing at a long period of rest. "How long must I lie up?" asked Archer. The interview, it should be stated, took place early in April. "Three months' rest, with careful treatment and proper diet, would be sufficient." "But what about the Derby?" asked the patient. "The Derby?" repeated the surgeon. "I must be there." said Archer. "I absolutely must." "Well, well," said the surgeon soothingly, "take great care of yourself and if you make satisfactory progress you might go." "Go? Yes. But can I ride?" "Well," said the surgeon, "you had better drive, I think."

He had read the name upon his patient's card, but it had meant to him nothing more than a name. "You mustn't think me rude, Mr. Archer," he said, when his guest had explained his identity and vocation, "but I take no interest in any branch of sport, and I had never heard your name." "Well," said Archer, "I hope you won't think me rude, either, but till a friend advised me to consult you I had never heard your name either. And when I asked my friend who you were he said, 'He is the Fred Archer of the surgical profession.'"—New York Times.

William Lloyd Garrison.

William Lloyd Garrison, a son of the famous abolitionist, said of his father in a recent lecture in Boston: "At home Mr. Garrison was cheerful. His sense of the ludicrous was very marked. He was particularly fond of music and had a habit of singing through the house. Babies were a delight to him and would be good with him when the mother could not soothe them. He was very fond of puns. When the servant failed, he helped in the kitchen. When there was sickness, he was a wonderful nurse. At table he made the conversation general and drew out the most timid."

Apples and Sleep.

A French writer has been collecting medical opinions about apples. An American doctor says that apples contain more phosphorus than any other fruit or indeed any kind of vegetable and advises the eating of an apple before going to bed at night. Apples, says a well known French doctor, induce a more quiet sleep than chloral or opium.

Two Sly Maidens.

"I think Tom is going to propose soon. He is always telling me how rapidly his business is growing." "I know a better sign than that. Jack never calls without asking all about papa's business."—Harlem Life.

THE COTTAGE FALLS.

WHEN THE AMERICAN HOME GOES DOWN THE REPUBLIC WILL FOLLOW

Excerpt from an Address Made by the Honorable John B. McPherson, Governor of West Virginia, at the request of the West Virginia Miners Association, at the request of the West Virginia Miners Association, at the request of the West Virginia Miners Association.

Eugene V. Debs delivered an eloquent address to the citizens of Wheeling, in which it was his purpose to show that it was not only their duty but that self interest dictated that the miners of West Virginia should lay down their tools in support of their brothers on strike in other states. Following is an extract from the speech, which was punctuated frequently by uproarious applause:

John Bright once said that the nation lived in a cottage. It was a beautiful and poetic idea, but a large proportion of the wage earners among our citizens no longer live in a cottage, for the cottage implies a home. Byron said, "When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall, and when Rome falls—the world." Here and now we may say that when the American home falls, then falls America, and when America falls there falls the greatest country in the world. I do not say the American home is to fall, but I do say the American home is in jeopardy when a man has to work for 42½ cents a day. The average miner does not live in a cottage. He lives in a hut, a hovel, sometimes a hole in the ground hardly fit for wild beasts. He works hard, yet his return is little. His habitation cannot be a happy one. His wife is discouraged—she has been trying to live on 15 or 20 cents a day—the children are half naked, ignorant, and all is wretched. And after ignorance comes crime, and after crime punishment, in the shape of the prison or the life strangled out on the gallows. These are the products of conditions. Under proper conditions we have true manhood and virtuous womanhood; under vicious conditions humanity sinks to the level of the beast. Go to the large centers of population—New York and Chicago—and you will see hundreds of thousands of people huddled together, ignorant, vicious and depraved, and as a natural result of these conditions there is not a state at present with adequate capacity for the punishment of its criminals. This question appeals to the patriotism of every honest citizen of the republic. And I want the ear of the business men of this community for a little while. I want to say to them that they are just as much interested in this matter as the miners. If they are defeated, you will suffer.

If the miner gets but 42½ cents a day, he must live on it somehow. He cannot buy good, wholesome food. He cannot pay a grocery bill. He can't wear good clothes. He cannot become a factor as a consumer. If he has children and they are sick, he cannot pay the doctor; if he is wronged, he cannot employ a lawyer, and so it is all around. The entire superstructure of our system rests upon labor.

Who is to be benefited by the defeat of the strikers? Will it be the business man? No. Then who will it be? I will tell you. It will be the few millionaires who traffic in the misery of the common people. A fair standard of labor should be secured in the interests of capital, of labor and of the country at large. No country can prosper where labor is impoverished. That is an axiom in economics.

But they say, "What have the miners of West Virginia got to do with it?" I will tell you. West Virginians are mining coal and sending it to the western markets. They might just as well send their miners there and put them to work in place of the strikers. But they say, "West Virginia miners ought to be given a fair show now." But suppose the strike is defeated and western prices go down. Do you think that West Virginia prices will not follow suit? You can't send West Virginia coal there then. But you say, "The West Virginia operators are paying their men living wages." How long have they been paying them, and how long will they continue to pay them if the strike is a failure? You are enjoying a boom at present, but it will be a short lived one. They are willing to pay big wages now, but they are speculating on the empty stomachs of the miners, and every dollar got in that way is blood money and represents the misery of your fellow citizens. The workingmen of the country are not benefited. The consumers who buy in small quantities are compelled to pay the price. The real benefit goes to the big men.

I declare it to be the duty of the miner of West Virginia to drop his tools until living wages are paid to all. You have become disorganized and therefore demoralized. The strike is clearly right and will prevail, but if it shall fail, through the West Virginia miners, after that happens and the men are scourged back at starvation wages you here will be helpless, and you will not dare to strike, and no one knows that fact better than the operators. The result will be that, you having worked until the other miners were defeated, they will work in turn until you are defeated.

I do not think we will fail. I am not in the habit of looking on the dark side of things. I believe we are making a little progress. The most hopeful thing is that workingmen are beginning to think, and as they think they are wondering why they must draw their rags a little closer so as not to touch the silk they have woven, why they must not walk in the shadow of the palaces they have built but may not enter. And when they see these things properly they will take their own—not by force or by violence, but by the ballot, which falls lightly as a snowflake, yet which works the will of man as the lightning does the will of God. Labor is the creator of all that is useful and beautiful in this world, and shall not labor come to its own? Who shall doubt it?

WOMEN WAGWORKERS.

Lady Cook Finds They Have Greatly Improved in England—Wages and Morality.

Lady Cook, nee "Tennessee Claffin," who, as well as her sister, Victoria Woodhull, now the widow of the late John Biddulph Martin, is widely known in the United States, has just announced the interesting discovery by her that women are making bicycles and supplanting men, says the New York Herald. Lady Cook, in setting forth the details of her investigations and the results thereof, said:

"From my own personal observation I have learned that women are supplanting men. The manufacture of bicycles has grown so tremendously that there has been an unusually large demand for labor. The deft, delicate fingers of women are peculiarly adapted to certain portions of the task of manufacturing bicycles, and the manufacturers themselves have been very quick to see the advantage in the employment of feminine help. Again, women work much cheaper than do men."

"Now the men are suffering from exactly what they declared was a profit to them—the low wages of women. During the time when women were not entirely in favor of following the avocations of men the demand for them far exceeded the supply. Now the supply exceeds the demand, and the natural result is that the woman gains precedence by reason of the cheapness of her services. This discovery which I have made regarding the making of bicycles is merely another evidence of the fact that woman is no longer man's competitor in labor, but his superior."

"I found that what is known as light manufacturing was largely carried on by women. To a certain extent the making of bicycles comes under this head, and everything that they can do women are doing. It is a fact that much of the cycle work is very dirty and gives the hands of the women who carry it on that grimy appearance which is so distasteful to every self respecting female."

"It is my observation that the position of the women cycle workers compares favorably with that of any other class of women workers in health, in morals and in wages. The conditions differ in England from those in the United States when the question of employing women is concerned. In the manufacture of bicycles in England it is necessary to employ both men and women, but though they are all at the same manufacturing they are distinctly separated."

"With regard to the low moral and social standard met with in certain places, I find, as a general rule, that the morality and social habits of the women are largely regulated by the wages they receive. Speaking generally, where wages are good social habits are on a correspondingly high level; where wages are low the reverse is to be found. This statement suggests the true solution of great social problems in relation to women. Their inferiority and alleged weakness do not arise so much from any physical, mental or industrial shortcomings as from pecuniary disabilities."

The Strikers' Crusade.

A peculiar form of crusade has sprung up in the course of the miners' strike. Both in Illinois and in the other states where the combat for better wages is on the miners who have quit work have found it desirable to persuade their fellow workmen in other mines to join them. They have adopted the plan of organizing in marching columns and going on a tour of the mines in their neighborhood. The results in the main have been decidedly successful. "Personal presence moves the world," and where written argument would fail and force would merely result in injury to the cause the simple display of the earnest miners themselves seems to have been powerfully effective.

The plan, has its obvious disadvantages, and the managers of the strike cannot be too emphatic in urging upon the marching miners the necessity of avoiding everything savoring of violence. So long as they confine themselves to peaceful methods of persuasion the public will not protest, save that it may object to the visitations of wandering bands. The undesirable feature of the new method of crusading is that it offers an invitation to lawless methods. If the marching miners keep clear of this temptation, so that their visits to men at work have no appearance of intimidation, they are likely to pursue the same plan in succeeding strikes until every great contest of this kind results in putting marching organizations upon the highways.—Chicago Record.

Not an Encouraging Sight.

The striking miners have suffered and endured until their patience is exhausted. To make a firm stand for their rights will involve no more hardships than they will have to endure if they submit to the oppressions of their employers. The sight of 150,000 underpaid miners and the many thousands dependent upon them, suffering because of the systematic oppression of employers, is not calculated to impress the visitor within our gates with the success of our free institutions. To these striking miners the clause in the Declaration of Independence which says that all men are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, is a hollow mockery.—Omaha World-Herald.

Canadian Protest Imported Labor.

The Ottawa trade and labor delegates have severely criticized Mr. Sifton's action in instructing Agent Griffith to promise work on the Crow's Nest pass construction to 1,000 of the Penrhyn quarrymen, and they have authorized their secretary to write the minister of the interior pointing out that there are already in Canada enough men to do all the work required on Canadian public works and to protest against the importation of labor.

THE SORGHUM CROP.

How and When to Harvest It—Feeding Sorghum to Cattle.

A Kansas contributor to The Breeder's Gazette gives some interesting points of general interest concerning the sorghum crop. First he tells that the seed preferred in Kansas is the orange amber. He writes:

"We generally plant about 100 acres in sorghum every year. Our first sowing is about 40 acres and we then sow about 30 acres at a time about three weeks apart. The object of this is to arrange so that it can all be harvested before it gets too ripe. Just as the heads begin to appear and before it gets in bloom we harvest it. We use a pony binder for this purpose. With this machine we cut about eight acres per day. The second day after it is cut we put it up in small shocks, from 9 to 12 bundles in a shock, then we let it stand for about 30 days. We then stack it. In the first place, we build ventilators, made of two by fours, 8 feet long and set together in an A shape."

The sorghum is stacked the same as wheat and oats. We have quite frequently fed sorghum that was two years old with good results. We always like to feed our cane early, and all unstacked sorghum should be fed before the 1st of January, as the heavy freezing and thawing destroys the saccharine matter and sours the sorghum and forms an acid which destroys all the fattening quality the sorghum possesses."

Sorghum should never be fed when allowed to ripen, as the cattle will gorge their stomachs with the seed. This will cause irritation of the bowels and impaction of the stomach, or bloody murrain. This causes inflammation quite frequently, and when cows are pregnant they will lose their calves at seven months. When sorghum is fed before the seed is allowed to bloom, there is no more danger in feeding it than in feeding timothy hay or clover. We have had 12 years' experience in feeding sorghum and find it the most profitable crop for forage that can be raised. We harvest from six to ten tons to the acre, and the cost for cutting, binding and putting in shock is about 40 cents per ton. By the old way, when we stacked it, the cost was 60 cents per ton. Our experience has been in feeding it to pure bred cattle all the time. We find out fodder fed with grain makes excellent feed for calves, especially when they are highly fed. It keeps them from scouring and makes them very fat. The sorghum crop is much more profitable than millet or kafir corn, and it is a better fat producing forage plant."

What Agricultural Colleges Cost.

Over a million dollars (\$1,104,000) has just been paid by the United States treasury to help the 48 agricultural colleges during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. They got \$23,000 apiece this year, under the act of 1890, against \$22,000 last year. In July next the amount will be \$24,000, and on and after July 1, 1899, the sum will be \$25,000 each and every year. This explains American Agriculturalist, is equal to the stupendous endowment by the federal government of from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000 for agricultural education, or an endowment of \$500,000 to \$600,000 to each college, according as income is reckoned at 3, 4 or 5 per cent. On top of this princely grant government gives \$15,000 annually to each state for an experiment station in connection with these colleges.

When to Use Wood Ashes.

In our opinion, the very best way to apply wood ashes is to broadcast them after plowing and thoroughly harrow them into the soil. We would do this before planting. In case of meadows or grain it is of course impossible to apply ashes in this way. In such case we would broadcast the ashes in spring, if possible before growth starts. The practice of applying ashes to young clover after harvesting the grain is often followed and gives good results on the crop, but to obtain the greatest benefit to the soil ashes or lime should be harrowed in. Ashes contain considerable lime, therefore their action on the soil is much the same as that of lime.—Rural New Yorker.

Sowing Oats by Hand.

There are many farmers who find it an advantage to sow other grains with a drill, so as to apply fertilizers with the seed, who yet think the oat crop comes surer sown on a carefully harrowed surface and dragged in. The reason probably is, says American Cultivator, that thus the grain is apt not to be covered so deeply as it is by the drill. The better fitting the seed bed has the deeper the wheels sink, carrying the drill tubes and the seed grain to greater depths than is good for the grain crop.

More Mention.

In Meehan's Monthly attention is called to the fact that the legislature of Iowa has, by formal act of the assembly, adopted the prairie rose as the state flower.

Residents of Oregon interested in prune culture ought to make a written application to the Oregon station for bulletin No. 45, on "Prunes in Oregon."

The Montana wool clip is said to exceed in quantity and quality that of previous seasons, with prices in advance of those of last year.

Kilns for drying sweet potatoes are now in use in Illinois. It is said that kiln dried potatoes will keep through the winter.

The managers of the Transmississippi and International exposition, to be held at Omaha from June 1 to Nov. 1, 1898, will make agriculture and livestock prominent features of the exposition.

At the Michigan experiment station saccharine has proven worthless, being hard to start, harder to get rid of, and making a coarse, woody forage, poor in nutritive qualities and inferior in every way to corn fodder.



St. Elias Has Defeated Famous Climbers.

Four important attacks have already been made on St. Elias peak—Lieutenant Schwatka's in 1886, which attained a height of 7,200 feet via the southwest flank. This was futile enough to stir the blood of all good members of the Alpine club, for St. Elias is 18,000 feet high, not therefore among the very first giants, but grisly enough because of its arctic condition. An Englishman named Topham went the lieutenant 4,000 feet better in 1891, and in 1893 Mr. Russell tried the northwest slope. The first effort failed, but next year he came back to the same starting point and had climbed about 14,500 feet when the weather suddenly thickened and the avalanches thrust him back. It is this northwest route that the Prince Luigi Amedeo, duke of Abruzzi, and his comrades will probably take. On his staff, which includes four experienced Alpine guides and some Americans, is Vittorio Sella, the fearless Italian mountain climber. He takes with him a camera, with which he does wonderful work in reproducing impressive scenes at great altitudes and in giving wonderfully faithful representations of the glaciers and their action on the earth crust.—Scribner's.

Every day symptoms of digestive disorders—acid stomach, distress after eating, burning at pit of stomach, dull heavy feeling—Burdock Blood Purifier never fails to correct any troubles of this sort.

The Peacock at Home.

The real home of the peacock or peafowl is in India. There they were and are hunted, and their flesh is used for food. As these birds live in the same region as the tiger, peacock hunting is a very dangerous sport. The long train of the peacock is not its tail, as many suppose, but is composed of feathers which grow out just above the tail and are called the tail coverts. Peacocks have been known for many hundred years. They are mentioned in the Bible. Job mentions them, and they are mentioned, too, in I Kings x. Hundreds of years ago in Rome many thousand peacocks were killed for the great feasts which the emperor made. The brains of the peacock were considered a great treat, and many had to be killed for a single feast.

CASTORIA.

Reflections of a Bachelor. Kisses are love's live wires. The devil has relations to burn. Every woman has an overpowering curiosity to see a man cry.

In every girl's bedroom there is a picture of a sad, dreamy eyed man looking the other way.

Falling in love is all right. It is falling out of love that hurts.

When a baby yells in a certain way, it is swearing in baby language.

The best time for a man to guard against trouble with his wife is before he gets married.

No man knows how much he loves his wife till he begins to be afraid she doesn't love him.

Probably on judgment day a lot of the women won't get up at all, because they know their shrouds will be way out of style.

When a woman goes out with her baby and men look at it admiringly, she tries to act sort of careless, and as if that was nothing at all.—New York Press.

CASTORIA.

National Encampment Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 25th to 28th. Excursion tickets at one cent per mile each way from all stations on Erie Lines will be sold August 21st, 22d and 23d. Good returning August 31st with privilege of extension to Sept. 20th. Stop over will be allowed at Chautauqua Lake on return trip. For further information call on nearest agent of the Erie Lines.

W. S. MORRISON, Trav. Pass. A'g't.

A Blessing For the Ladies.

Thousands of ladies are using Brazilian Balm. For soreness, pain, bearing down and many kinds of trouble, it acts like a charm. A 50-cent or dollar bottle often does more good in one week than any other remedy does in months. It goes right to the spot, removing all inflammation. Mrs. Geo. W. Roberts, of Wilmington, Del., says, "A strong solution of Brazilian Balm and warm water used as an injection has done me more good than all the remedies and prescriptions I ever tried."

It is a significant fact that responsible dealers sell and responsible painters use Pure White Lead (see list of genuine brands) and Pure Linseed Oil. They know their business. Those who don't know, try to sell and use the "just-as-good mixtures," "so called White Lead," &c., &c.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinning Co. or, any desired shade is readily obtained. Painters &c. valuable information and card showing samples of various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to nearest agent.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., CINCINNATI BRANCH, Cor. 7th St. and Freeman Ave., Cincinnati, O.



Excursions via O., H. & N. R. R. Co.

Buffalo, N. Y. On account O. H. & N. R. R. will sell tickets at \$1.50 on August 21, 22 and 23; good to return until the 31st.

Columbus. On account of State Fair, the O. H. & N. R. R. will sell tickets at \$2.00 August 20 and 21 and September 1 and 2; return September 30.

Nashville, Tenn. Via O. H. & N. R. R. The O. H. & N. R. R. are now selling tickets to Nashville at very low rates, as follows: Tickets good to return until Nov. 7th. \$15.45; tickets good to return until 10 days from date, \$22.50; tickets good to return until 10 days from date, \$30.50. The 10 day tickets are on sale Tuesday and Thursday of each week. Others as fast time.

Michigan Falls and return and to all other Western resorts at very low rates. Sunday rates on the O. H. & N. R. R. will be one fare for the round trip to all points. R. J. McGinnis, Ticket Agent.

All Rail Excursion to Michigan via O. H. & N. R. R.

August 24th the O. H. & N. R. R. will sell to Mackinaw City and return, all rail, at \$6.00 good to return until September 1. Good going on any train on this day. August 25th tickets will be sold to Traverse City, Charlevoix and Petoskey at \$6.00 good to return until September 30. Good going on any train August 25th. August 26th tickets will be sold to Petoskey, Traverse City and Mackinaw at \$6.00; also Alpena at \$6.00. Train will leave Lima at 5:35 a. m.

Also, August 28th on train No. 4, with all rail to Mackinaw, at \$7.00. Good to return September 4th.

Excursions via the P., Ft. W. & O. R. R.

G. A. R. at Buffalo—Low Rates to National Encampment via Pennsylvania Lines—\$6.55 From Lima and Return. Excursion tickets to Buffalo for the G. A. R. National Encampment will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines Aug. 21st, 22d and 23d. Return limit will include a 10 day limit, with privilege of extending the limit to Sept. 30th, inclusive. For rates, time of trains and other details apply to nearest Pennsylvania Line Ticket Agent, or address G. L. KIMBALL, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

Merchants' Excursion to New York. On August 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st the Pennsylvania Lines will have a cheap excursion to New York for Merchants. For particulars apply to nearest Pennsylvania Line Ticket Agent, or address G. L. KIMBALL, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

Merchants' Excursion to Philadelphia. On August 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st the Pennsylvania Lines will have a cheap excursion to Philadelphia for Merchants. For particulars apply to nearest Pennsylvania Line Ticket Agent, or address G. L. KIMBALL, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

Notice, G. A. R. and Friends. Quick time made to Buffalo via Pennsylvania Lines. Train leaving Lima at 7:45 a. m. due at Buffalo at 4:40 p. m. same day. Train leaving Lima at 9:30 p. m. due to arrive at Buffalo at 6:30 a. m. Low rates August 21st, 22d and 23d. The above trains run daily.

Steubenville Centennial—Low Rates via Pennsylvania Lines. Excursion tickets to Steubenville will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines at single fare for round trip good going on regular trains.

As follows: Monday, Aug. 23d, from tickets stations in Ohio beyond the mile from Steubenville, Tuesday, August 24th from all ticket stations in Ohio. Wednesday and Thursday, August 25th and 26th, from stations in Ohio within 10 miles of Steubenville. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, August 24th, 25th and 26th, from Pittsburgh, Washington, Pa., New Cumberland, Wheeling and intermediate ticket stations. Excursion tickets will be good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

The celebration will open Tuesday morning with a historical and dramatic pageant house. In the afternoon of the same day there will be a civic parade and a memorial tablet will be unveiled, marking the birth place of Edwin H. Stark, Jefferson county's most distinguished citizen. Oration on his character and services by Gen. Daniel Tucker of New York. Parade by townships Wednesday morning, showing the history and the industries of the county. Speeches by visitors and by Jefferson county orators in the afternoon. Grand display of fireworks Wednesday night. Thursday will be Old Soldiers' Day and will be opened with a parade by the Grand Army, a battalion of U. S. Regulars, Eighth Regiment of the Ohio National Guard, and numerous independent companies. In the afternoon speeches by old soldiers and close with regimental and other old soldiers reunions.

Distinguished visitors expected include Vice President Garrett, Robert, Secretary of State John Sherman, Secretary of War Russell A. Alger, and Secretary of Interior Webster Davis. Gov. Asa S. Bushnell, of Ohio. Gov. Atkinson and Staff, of West Virginia. Hon. Horace L. Chapman and Hon. Melville E. Shaw. Gen. Alex. D. McCook, Gen. Anson G. Cook, Col. John J. McCook, Gen. S. H. Hearst, Prof. Venable.

The 12th Regiment U. S. I. and 8th Regiment O. N. G. will be in camp at Steubenville during the celebration.

Three day races, purse \$2,000, under auspices of Pleasant Heights Driving Park Association will also be held during the Centennial.

For rates, time of trains and details apply to nearest Pennsylvania Line Ticket Agent. You ought to know that when suffering from any kidney trouble that a safe sure remedy is Foley's Kidney Cure. Guaranteed or money refunded. H. F. Vorkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North sts.



Perhaps the "New Woman" will be a stronger woman than the old one. Certainly, fresh air and the right exercise will do much for her. Fresh air is a great restorative, exercise a great nerve tonic. If a woman be in condition to take it. A healthy woman can avoid disease. She can avoid the seemingly almost inevitable "weakness" of her sex if she pursues the proper hygienic methods. The same methods will not cure her if she be already sick.

Taken under medical direction, in connection with the right medicine, they will help effect a cure. No women who suffer at all from so-called "female weakness" should attempt athletics of any sort. She should first put herself into possession of strong and hearty health by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. After she is thoroughly well, exercise and diversion will help to keep her well. The cure should come first. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is designed and recommended for only the one thing. It acts directly upon one set of organs. No matter what is the matter with them, it will cure it. It will not cure anything else. It is a wholesome tonic, an invigorating nerve, or nerve-food as well as a healing medicine, and thousands of perfectly well women have found that by taking it regularly during the period of pregnancy, the danger and pain of parturition were much lessened, and in many cases, almost entirely obviated.

In every American household, there should be a copy of Dr. Pierce's great work, "Common Sense Medical Advice," 100 pages, illustrated. One copy free to any address on receipt of 31 cents. Send for mailing label, or write to Dr. J. C. Renshaw, Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS

300 PAGE BOOK MAILED FREE.

CONTENTS:

Part I.—Diseases of Horses.

Part II.—Diseases of Cattle.

Part III.—Diseases of Sheep.

Part IV.—Diseases of Hogs.

Part V.—Diseases of Dogs.

Part VI.—Diseases of Poultry.

Same book in better binding 50 cts.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, VITAL WEAKNESS

and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.

Humphreys' Homoeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.

31 perial, for 50 cents and larger quantities 50 cts. Sent by Express, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

ERIE Railroad

Time Card in 27c.

June 27, 1897.

From LIMA, OHIO.

TRAFFIC WEST. Depart.

No. 1, Westbound Limited, daily, for Chicago and the West, 11:30 a.m.

No. 2, Pacific Express, daily, for Chicago and the West, 1:30 p.m.

No. 3, Express, daily, except Sunday, for Chicago and the West, 7:30 a.m.

No. 4, Local Freight, daily, except Sunday, 1:00 a.m.

No. 5, Local Freight, daily, except Sunday, 7:00 a.m.

TRAFFIC EAST. Depart.

No. 6, Westbound Limited, daily, for New York and Boston, 11:30 p.m.

No. 7, Pacific Express, daily, for New York and Boston, 1:30 p.m.

No. 8, Express, daily, except Sunday, for New York and Boston, 7:30 a.m.

No. 9, Local Freight, daily, except Sunday, 1:00 a.m.

No. 10, Local Freight, daily, except Sunday, 7:00 a.m.

Through coaches and sleeping cars to New York and Boston.

FRANK G. MCCOY, Agent.

W. S. McCORMACK, Trav. Pass. Agt., Washington, Ind.

Submerged.

Jabbers—Where did you spend the summer?

Havers—Where I lost my identity.

Jabbers—Eh?

Havers—Among my wife's relatives, where I'm simply known as "Mary's husband."—Truth.

Loved the Bottle Before He Had Teeth.

At No. 83 Warwick Ave., Zanesville, O., lives Mrs. R. H. Miller, who relates the following experience: "I have used Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion and find it all that it claims to be. Our little boy cut his teeth so hard that he almost had spasms. Batting his gums with the Lotion would relieve him immediately. He knew the bottle better than all others and would cry for it. I advise every mother who has teething children to use Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion." At all druggists, 25c.

Both Aging.

She—Have you really seen that wonderful set of pictures that Miss Leftover has had taken, one on each birthday?

He—Yes, but they're very indistinct. You see, the photos have faded at one end of the list and the subject at the other.—Truth.

Thousands of people are subject to bowel trouble in some of its various forms. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is an unfailing remedy in all such cases.

Saved A Boy's Life.

Mrs. Captain H. Hubbard, of Milford, Del., says: "Brazilian Balm saved my boy's life. He began just like the one we lost with croup. We gave him a few doses. He quickly dropped to sleep, and was all right in the morning."

A GERMAN HOUSEBOAT.

The Views That Greet a Traveler on the River Havel.

Imagine a broad flat bottomed boat 100 feet long with a house upon it! In the bow is a good sized saloon or sitting room, with ten windows—five on each side—and a door, half glass, leading to an awning shaded deck. From the saloon one looks down a corridor, so long and so narrow that one almost expects to see ninepins at the far end. The cabins are on each side. In the stern are a pantry and a tiny kitchen. One cabin is devoted to clothes, hanging on hooks and lying folded on the unused berths; in another is a large bathtub, utilized only as a place in which to store wine and soda water bottles. The clear river water on all sides is so enticing to bathers that tubs are not wanted.

The river Havel is full of lovely surprises. It widens out into quiet lakes fringed with rushes, where water birds chirp and whistle, build their nests and rear their young. The shore is thickly wooded with alders, white birches, limes and towering fir trees, whose somber crowns even the sunlight can scarcely brighten, though it reddens their slender boles till at sunset they gleam like copper. The acacias are in full bloom at this season. Their pure white blossoms hang high out of reach and fling such a wealth of fragrance on the air that one thinks of the lemon and orange groves of the south. Flat, sandy Brandenburg has no lovelier spot than the country surrounding Potsdam. The neighborhood is full of palaces—Babelsberg, beloved by the old emperor; the marble palace, where William II lived as crown prince; Sans Souci, on which Frederick the Great lavished so much care and treasure; the new palace, which the same Frederick built to prove that the Seven Years' war had not exhausted his resources; the house on the Pfaueninsel (Peacock island), which Queen Louise loved, and Glicnicke, now inhabited by Prince Leopold, the cousin of the emperor, who married the emperor's sister.

Near all these interesting dwellings, on a lake-like expanse in the midst of the charming balsamy woods, floats the anchored boat-house, swinging in the breeze, until to the inhabitants it seems as if she had left her moorings and had started on a voyage of exploration. The quiet is broken only by the singing of birds, and the persistent croak of the frogs which hide in the rushes.—Harper's Bazar.

The Many Bibles.

It is estimated that at the beginning of the present century not more than 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 copies of the Scriptures were in existence in the whole world. I have seen no estimate as to the number of copies probably in existence at the present time, but in one year, 1888, alone, the statistics for which happen to be at hand, the number of copies issued considerably exceeded the 6,000,000 which were possibly in existence in the whole world in 1800. In the decade preceding this year, 1878-88, the number published in various languages is given as having been about 34,000,000—some six times the whole number in existence when the century began.

It is certain that the number of copies now existing must be numbered by the hundred millions. From the rooms of the British and Foreign Bible society in London alone are sent forth daily from 5,000 to 7,000 copies, to which must be added the copies issued from all their subordinate depots in various lands, and the issues of the American Bible society, and of several other lesser bodies; so that the recent statement is quite credible which puts the whole number of copies of the Scriptures issued since the century began as over 404,000,000.—Church at Home and Abroad.

The Power of Cannon.

La Nature contains a short note in which the horsepower of a cannon is calculated. An Italian cannon of 100 tons, with a charge of 550 pounds of powder and a shot weighing about 2,000 pounds, will give an initial velocity of 523 meters per second. The length of time during which the power acts is less than one-hundredth of a second, from which it follows that the horsepower developed is about 17,000,000. The writer adds that after about 100 shots the cannon is put out of service, and its total active life is therefore only one second. In large modern cannon the horsepower runs as high as 24,000,000. If the writer had carried out these calculations still further, he would have found that, after all, this 24,000,000 horsepower does not represent a large amount of energy, as it would be just sufficient to run 31 incandescent lamps for only one day.

His Money's Worth.

"What ever induced you to marry such a big man?"

"Well, he married me for my money, so I wanted to get my money's worth."—Detroit Free Press.

KENTUCKY'S FIRST DUEL.

An International Encounter, in Which an Englishman Came to Grief.

An old letter, which has just come to light and was written by John Ross of Paris, Ky., under date of Feb. 18, 1812, gives an account of probably the first duel ever fought in Kentucky. If it is not the first, it is at least the most remarkable encounter that has taken place on Kentucky soil. Mr. Ross says:

"On the 1st day of November, 1811, James Allen of Kentucky and the subscriber met with Thomas Fuller, an Englishman, and his company, at a small branch between the United States Saline Salt works and Fort Massack. Making a stop at that place, Messrs. Allen and Fuller entered into a conversation which led to a very serious rencontre. After learning the name, nation and residence of each other, Fuller asked Allen if the Kentuckians were anxious for a war with England. Allen replied they were warm for war. Fuller said they need not be, for one Englishman could drive five Kentuckians. Allen thought one Englishman could not drive one Kentuckian, and was willing, as one of each was present, to have the thing tested. Fuller was willing also, but it must be done in an honorable way. He would fight with pistols, standing about one pace apart, to which Allen was agreed. Fuller, finding Allen in earnest, said he thought it too savage like to stand so near each other, and proposed that they should choose seconds and take distance ten steps apart. This proposition was agreed to, and the preliminaries settled, but Fuller said he had a wife near Pittsburg, and before they fought he would go aside and write a few lines to her, so that if any accident should happen to him she might know it. He went and returned in a short time ready for action.

"The combatants then took the places assigned them and at the word they both fired, and Fuller fell, having received the ball of his antagonist in his left breast, but not appearing to be much hurt, he proposed another round. They then proceeded to fire again, upon which Fuller fell a second time and declined fighting any more, and was found to have received the second ball in his breast, within an inch of the first.

"Allen was surprised to find that the balls had not taken effect, and suspecting some stratagem, he protested he would kill Fuller on the spot unless he would fight again or acknowledge himself a coward. Fuller, rather than smell powder again, would submit to anything. His jacket was then unbuttoned, and to the astonishment of the beholders a Dutch blanket was discovered in eight folds, and one quire of paper opened and spread under the blanket, both between his waistcoat and shirt, and upon lifting up the blanket the two balls were found, having penetrated through the eight folds of the blanket and were lodged on the paper. His breast, notwithstanding the fortification, was very much bruised and black, and he appeared considerably injured.

"Allen received no material injury. The first ball struck between his feet and the second grazed the skin on the side of his head. And thus ended a contest which proved the superiority of the Kentuckian, and exposed the boasting, imperious Englishman to eternal contempt and disgrace. And it is highly probable from his own story and conduct that this same Fuller is employed to do business for the British in the western country and among the Indians. The subscriber was the second of Mr. Allen and is willing to attest the truth of the facts above stated. He is now on his way home, which is on Brush creek, in the state of Ohio."—New York Sun.

Mounting Photographs on Glass.

It is frequently the case that one may desire to mount photographs upon glass. This is very easily done, but one or two points should be very carefully observed. Do not attempt to mount a photograph on cheap glass. The effect will not be satisfactory. Select a good plate, clean it thoroughly and place it where it will rest steadily under a considerable pressure. Soak four ounces of gelatin for half an hour in cold water, then place in a glass jar, adding 16 ounces of water. Put the jar in a large dish of warm water and dissolve the gelatin. When dissolved, pour in a shallow tray. Have the prints rolled on a roller, albumen side up. Take the print by the corners and pass rapidly through the gelatin, taking care to avoid air bubbles. Squeeze carefully on to the glass. The better the quality of glass the better the effect.—New York Ledger.

English Butterflies.

English butterflies unluckily command an exceptionally high price in the collectors' market. This is probably one reason why, as Natural Science points out—many important species of British butterflies are disappearing.

ALL TANGLED UP.

Lamentable Effects of a Law suit on a Southern Community.

"Mood glooming, mentelgent! Dice may!" pointedly saluted a pale, intellectual looking man as he passed the Ruralville tavern, on the porch of which the landlord and drummer were conversing.

"Great Scott! What on earth is the matter with that man?" asked the commercial traveler in astonishment when the passerby was out of hearing. "That is the most peculiar impediment I ever heard of a man having in his speech. Who is he anyhow?"

"That is Lawyer Broadhead," replied the landlord. "He was the leading attorney in the case of Hitchcock versus Hotchkiss, which was tried last month, and in repeating the names of the plaintiff and defendant over and over he got his speech all tangled up, as you noticed, and hasn't been able to get it straightened out yet."

"Ah! And what was the nature of the case?"

"Well, Hitch—I mean Hotchkiss—ran a store over yonder on the corner, where you notice that a building was burned down, and Hitchcock bought him out, paying him a sum in cash for the store, fixtures, good will and accounts, just as they stood, all in a lump, and when he examined the books he found that Kich—that is, Hotchkiss—had been keeping his accounts in such a novel fashion that he couldn't make head or tail of them."

"The merchant has a very short memory, and when he couldn't recall a customer's name he just charged the goods to some peculiarity in the appearance of the patron, and as a result he had accounts against the 'one eyed man,' 'the lady who talks fast,' 'the queer looking fellow with the lame dog,' and so on. Naturally there are several one eyed men and rapid spoken ladies and queer looking fellows in the vicinity, and Koch—er—the purchaser of the accounts, met with denials of the charges on all sides when he attempted to make collections."

"Thereupon he sued Hotchkiss—I mean the other fellow—and Koch—er—ah—the man he bought from, fought back. He said he had sold everything just as it stood, and Hotchkiss—er—h'm—the purchaser, had no rightful kick coming. Lawyer Broadhead went into the case with all his might and made a thrilling and eloquent speech, in which the names of the plaintiff and defendant were repeated so often that he got tangled up till he couldn't say 'em straight to save his life. The jury got all snarled up, too, and brought in a verdict for Kishcock and then tried to change it by saying they meant Hotchkiss. The judge endeavored to set them right and got tangled up himself and Kitchkissed and Kichkissed till he got mad and threw the case out of court."

"And how did Messrs. Koch—that is, Kish—er—er"—began the drummer.

"Why, Koshkik—I should say Kishkosh," answered the landlord.

"Aw—whatever their confounded names were!" growled the drummer. "How did they finally settle it?"

"Hish—er—Kock's—I mean Kick!"

"Pshaw! Let's change the subject!"

"All right. I was just going to say that the store burned down the night after the judge ruled the case out of court, and most of the contents, including the accounts, were destroyed. A portion of the goods were saved, though, and those Lawyer Broadhead gobbled for his fees. Looks kinder like rain off in the northeast, doesn't it?"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Lord Cromer.

Lord Cromer is an omnivorous reader, but with a high critical standard. He likes no inferior work. This is largely owing to the fact that he lays a sound foundation. Like Coleridge, he regards the Bible as the "statesman's manual." Few divines know the book of Job and the prophecies of Isaiah better; but, though again with Coleridge he would say that "sublimity is Hebrew by birth," he begins every day with a page of Greek or Latin authors. He loves his Homer. The twelfth book of the "Iliad" is his favorite. Cicero and Juvenal he enjoys. His favorite study is history and his favorite period the French revolution. Indian questions of course interest him keenly. His knowledge of the English poets is remarkable. Dryden's masculine verse attracts him, but his voluminous notebooks contain extracts from writers of every century. He loves a good novel and enjoys healthy stories, like those of the new romantic school of novelists, but he never fails to express his loathing of the nauseous fiction of the day and has been known to put chance found volumes of it into the first fire he could find alight.—From "Lord Cromer, a Biography," H. D. Trail.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on every bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 N. MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

and coming you to glow and glow with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it! The greatest REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, VITAL WEAKNESS, Memory, Sleeplessness, etc. Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills, 12 boxes with guarantee, good as gold, 100c. Sent by mail. LALSO DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold by H. F. Vortkamp, Northeast Corner North and Main Streets.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a roll up, monthly, purifying medicine. Only harmless and the paragon of pills should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The greatest (Dr. Peal's) power drug. Sent anywhere, 50c. Address: FRANK MERRICK CO., Cleveland, O.

SOLD BY WM. MELVILLE, OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

His Plan.

"How is it, colonel," said the hopeful young bunks steerer, addressing the hoary headed master of the craft, "that you have always been so successful in picking out juicy suckers and never have to waste your time on unprofitable subjects?"

"I simply wait till I hear a man say he is a pretty good judge of human nature," replied the veteran, "and then I know he is just what I am looking for."—Pack.

'Tis Midnight!

Hark! All through the house rings the awful sound, once heard never forgotten, the sound of a child's croup cough. There is no time to lose. Croup is a monster that will not be trifled with. Then is the time that if you have neglected to provide yourself with a bottle of Dr. Hand's Cough and Croup Medicine you fully realize how careless and neglectful you have been. It is worth its weight in gold at that critical moment. And yet it costs only 25c a bottle at any drug store.

Liberal.

Sprockets—Now, let's understand each other before we start on this century run together. Of course, we are agreed that the pedestrian has no rights the wheelman is bound to respect?

De Seorch—Well, I wouldn't put it quite so strong as that. The meanest human being has a right to six feet of earth and a Christian burial.

—Truth.

Glad Tidings.

The grand specific for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Constipation, General Debility, etc., is Bacon's Oelery King for the Nerves. This great herbal tonic stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the Liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energies. Samples free. Large packages 50c and 25c. Sold only by Wm. H. Melville.

Chicago & Erie Railroad Co.'s Excursions.

Buffalo, N. Y.—G. A. R. Encampment, August 22d and 23d. Rate, \$6.55.

For full particulars as to train time, etc., and any information apply to F. O. McCoy, ticket agent.

You Can Depend On It

That Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure is an instant relief for colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, bloody flux, chronic diarrhoea, cholera infantum, bilious colic, painters' colic and all bowel complaints. 25c. and 50c. H. F. Vortkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North sts.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

| Westward. | AM | PM | AM | PM |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 7:00 | 11:00 | 7:00 | 11:00 |
| Allegheny | 8:00 | 12:00 | 8:00 | 12:00 |
| Canton | 9:00 | 1:00 | 9:00 | 1:00 |
| Massillon | 10:00 | 2:00 | 10:00 | 2:00 |
| Wooster | 11:00 | 3:00 | 11:00 | 3:00 |
| Mansfield | 12:00 | 4:00 | 12:00 | 4:00 |
| Crestline | 1:00 | 5:00 | 1:00 | 5:00 |
| Robinson | 2:00 | 6:00 | 2:00 | 6:00 |
| Bucyrus | 3:00 | 7:00 | 3:00 | 7:00 |
| Nevada | 4:00 | 8:00 | 4:00 | 8:00 |
| St. Clairsville | 5:00 | 9:00 | 5:00 | 9:00 |
| Kirby | 6:00 | 10:00 | 6:00 | 10:00 |
| Forest | 7:00 | 11:00 | 7:00 | 11:00 |
| Washington | 8:00 | 12:00 | 8:00 | 12:00 |
| Ada | 9:00 | 1:00 | 9:00 | 1:00 |
| Lafayette | 10:00 | 2:00 | 10:00 | 2:00 |
| Delphos | 11:00 | 3:00 | 11:00 | 3:00 |
| Van Wert | 12:00 | 4:00 | 12:00 | 4:00 |
| Conroy | 1:00 | 5:00 | 1:00 | 5:00 |
| Dixon | 2:00 | 6:00 | 2:00 | 6:00 |
| Moursville | 3:00 | 7:00 | 3:00 | 7:00 |
| Maple | 4:00 | 8:00 | 4:00 | 8:00 |
| Adams | 5:00 | 9:00 | 5:00 | 9:00 |
| Waynes | 6:00 | 10:00 | 6:00 | 10:00 |
| Plymouth | 7:00 | 11:00 | 7:00 | 11:00 |
| Valparaiso | 8:00 | 12:00 | 8:00 | 12:00 |
| Chicago | 9:00 | 1:00 | 9:00 | 1:00 |
| Eastward. | AM | PM | AM | PM |
| Chicago | 7:00 | 11:00 | 7:00 | 11:00 |
| Valparaiso | 8:00 | 12:00 | 8:00 | 12:00 |
| Plymouth | 9:00 | 1:00 | 9:00 | 1:00 |
| Waynes | 10:00 | 2:00 | 10:00 | 2:00 |
| Maple | 11:00 | 3:00 | 11:00 | 3:00 |
| Moursville | 12:00 | 4:00 | 12:00 | 4:00 |
| Dixon | 1:00 | 5:00 | 1:00 | 5:00 |
| Conroy | 2:00 | 6:00 | 2:00 | 6:00 |
| Van Wert | 3:00 | 7:00 | 3:00 | 7:00 |
| Delphos | 4:00 | 8:00 | 4:00 | 8:00 |
| Ada | 5:00 | 9:00 | 5:00 | 9:00 |
| Lafayette | 6:00 | 10:00 | 6:00 | 10:00 |
| Washington | 7:00 | 11:00 | 7:00 | 11:00 |
| Forest | 8:00 | 12:00 | 8:00 | 12:00 |
| Kirby | 9:00 | 1:00 | 9:00 | 1:00 |
| St. Clairsville | 10:00 | 2:00 | 10:00 | 2:00 |
| Nevada | 11:00 | 3:00 | 11:00 | 3:00 |
| Bucyrus | 12:00 | 4:00 | 12:00 | 4:00 |
| Robinson | 1:00 | 5:00 | 1:00 | 5:00 |
| Crestline | 2:00 | 6:00 | 2:00 | 6:00 |
| Mansfield | 3:00 | 7:00 | 3:00 | 7:00 |
| Wooster | 4:00 | 8:00 | 4:00 | 8:00 |
| Massillon | 5:00 | 9:00 | 5:00 | 9:00 |
| Canton | 6:00 | 10:00 | 6:00 | 10:00 |
| Allegheny | 7:00 | 11:00 | 7:00 | 11:00 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 8:00 | 12:00 | 8:00 | 12:00 |

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Flag Stop.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager, PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment with care Blind, Bleeding, Ulcerated and itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is guaranteed sold by druggists, sent by mail, for 50c and \$1 per box. WILLIAMS' PILE OINTMENT, 100c. For sale by H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets.

A Handsome Complexion

Is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. Fennell's Complexion Purifier gives it.

NEW

FALL

GOODS

RECEIVED

DAILY

...AT THE...

METELLUS

THOMSON

DRY

GOODS

CO.,

EXCURSION TRAIN WRECKED.

An East Bound L. E. & W. Freight Crashes Into a D. & L. N. Passenger Train.

THIRTY-ONE PASSENGERS ARE INJURED.

A D. & L. N. Excursion Train was Returning From Toledo and was Wrecked at 10:40 O'clock Last Night, at the D. & L. N. and L. E. & W. Junction—Two Passenger Coaches Wrecked, One of Them Being Overturned With Forty Passengers Aboard—One of the Victims is Dying and Eight Others Are Seriously Injured—Freight Train was Not Stopped for the Crossing.

THE DYING.

MRS. JOHN BURNHAM, of south Tanner street, skull crushed and injured internally.

THE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

MRS. WILLIAM G. MURRAY, of south Elizabeth street, injured internally.

MRS. H. F. BENNETT, of St. Marys, injured internally.

MRS. ELMER BROWN, of Allentown road, west of Lima, spine injured and body bruised.

MRS. J. H. BREO, of west Spring street, head badly injured, possibly skull fractured. Body badly bruised.

MRS. WATT, of St. Johns road, Perry township, badly bruised and is suffering from a severe shock and concussion of the spine.

MISS AGNES ROSENBERG, of south Elizabeth street, badly bruised and internally injured.

MRS. J. A. HALL, of north Baxter street, injured internally.

MRS. EDWARD BOKINS, of north Elizabeth street, three ribs broken, shoulder dislocated and cut and bruised about the head.

MISS MARY MURPHY, of 114 north West street, back badly injured, head and knee cut.

MRS. THOS. F. SCANLON, of 476 south Tanner street, collar bone broken, injured internally and head and face cut.

THOSE LESS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

MRS. E. J. MAHER, of south Tanner street, body and limbs badly bruised.

MRS. W. M. COX, of 723 south Elizabeth street, small bone in hand fractured and face badly bruised.

H. F. BENNETT, of St. Marys, right arm dislocated and both legs and neck bruised.

MASTER WILLIE FELLOWS, of south Main street, arm badly sprained and body bruised.

ELMER LONG, of 632 south Union street, back, head and hip injured.

J. H. BREO, of west Spring street, arms, face and body bruised.

MRS. GEORGE HANSON, of 453 north Elizabeth street, left wrist badly sprained.

ELMER BROWN, of the Allentown road, body badly bruised.

MISS BRIDGET MALLOY, of the Metropolitan block, both hands injured, face cut and bruised about head and face.

JOSEPH BENNETT, of east Eureka street, body and arms bruised.

HARRY WOODS, of 308 south Pine street, head cut and back and shoulder injured.

MRS. P. W. FOX, of Greenlawn avenue, arms cut and body badly bruised.

ANNA COOK, of north Union street, back wrenched and body severely bruised.

MRS. W. H. LONG, of north Pine street, leg badly injured and body bruised.

ABE STEIN, head and ear cut and arms and body bruised.

DEL SLAUGHTER, of south Tanner street, head cut and back injured.

FLORA GLENN, back injured and arms bruised.

J. B. FRONFIELD, of West Cairo, back and shoulders injured.

MRS. HARRY VAN NORMAN, of east High street, side injured and body bruised.

MAX WALTHER, of Eaves avenue, back badly injured.

MRS. JAMES WATT, of east Vine street, head and face cut.

SISTER of JAMES WATT, of east Vine street, body badly bruised.

At 10:40 o'clock last night an east bound extra freight train on the L. E. & W. crashed into an excursion train on the Detroit & Lima Northern at the junction of the two roads, about a mile and a half east of this city, wrecking two passenger coaches, an engine and three box cars and the above list of unfortunate passengers tells the most awful result of the accident. The fact that none of the passengers were killed outright seems a miracle. The passenger train was only running at a rate of 6 or 8 miles an hour, but opinions concerning the rate of speed at which the freight train was running differ. From the most reliable information that can be obtained, however, it appears that the freight train could not have been running at a rate to exceed twelve or fifteen miles an hour, and it is possible that it was not going that fast. The passenger train had been brought to a stop just before it pulled over the crossing, and the L. E. & W. train had slowed down to a rate not exceeding four or five miles an hour as it neared the crossing, but forty-six cars were behind the engine and they served to force the big mogul ahead until it cut the passenger train in two, in spite of all resistance.

The ill-fated passenger train was the excursion train run from here to Toledo and back yesterday by proprietor Jos. Bennett, of the Peoples Tea Store, and with but few exceptions the passengers were all Lima people. The train was run returning as regular south bound passenger train No. 41, and was in charge of conductor Harper and engineer Lenhart. The train was due here at 9:25 o'clock, but on account of the extra coaches and the excursionists, was about an hour and twenty minutes late. The freight train consisted of an engine, forty loaded cars, six empty cars and a caboose. The train was in charge of conductor T. E. Davis, with brakemen Durbin and Phalen, and engineer Charles Hartman, with fireman William McClellan, all of this city. The train left the yards on the south side at 10:17 o'clock. The train, being a heavy one it was not yet under good headway when it neared the D. & L. N. crossing. Engineer Hartman closed the throttle and allowed the train to slow down until the crossing was almost reached. Then, as the way appeared to be clear, he again opened the throttle and was getting the train under way for the grade ahead. When the train was within a half dozen car lengths of the crossing, a sheet of light suddenly flashed across the track and an instant later the excursion train was on the crossing. A collision was inevitable. Both engineers seemed to discover the danger at the same instant, for as engineer Lenhart, of the passenger train, pulled the throttle of his engine wide open in an effort to get his train across ahead of the approaching mogul, engineer Hartman reversed his engine in a vain attempt to slacken the speed enough to let the passenger train by in safety, but the heavy train behind forced the engine forward and in another instant the crash came and was followed by the cries of agony and fright from the passengers of the wrecked train.

Just as the trains crashed together engineer Hartman and fireman McClellan sprang from the cab of their engine. Engineer Hartman escaped without injury, but fireman McClellan fell and had his face badly cut and his body considerably bruised. Head brakeman Whalen, who was on top of the freight train when the crash occurred, also escaped by jumping. Engineer Hartman whistled for brakes when he discovered the danger, and conductor Davis and brakeman Durbin were trying to reach the top of the train when the crash occurred. They received a shaking up, but otherwise were uninjured.

The freight engine, No. 57, struck the fifth car of the excursion train near the rear end, cutting the train in two between the fifth and sixth coaches. The fifth car, in which

Continued on Fifth Page.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Mr. Shutt will talk to the children at the Home, Sunday afternoon at 2:30. All are invited.

Josh Langan has purchased the dray business from Geo. E. Thompson. Josh will make a specialty of hauling "bicycles."

Sam Lawrence is very despondent, all because his best girl changed her place of residence from Lima to —, where Sam is at a loss to know.

Judge H. S. Prophet was yesterday chosen advocate general of the U. V. U. at their national encampment, which has been in session in Springfield during the past week.

Wilbur, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Barber, of south Pine street, who has been laid up for the past three weeks with typho-malarial fever, is slightly improved, but is still confined to his bed.

The Rosebuds defeated the Never Sweets by a score of 7 to 5. The batteries—Rosebuds, Klatte and Keville; Never Sweets, Murphy and Cook. Klatte pitched a great game, striking out fifteen men.

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Leasure desire to thank their friends and neighbors for kind assistance rendered them during the illness and after the death of their little daughter Irene; also for the beautiful floral offerings.

The colored people of Lima are making an effort to celebrate Emancipation Day in this city. The scarcity of money militates against them, but they may yet see their way clear to have the celebration.

At St. Rose church to-morrow morning, at the 8 o'clock mass, the choir will render La Mache's Missa Pro Pace, assisted by Miss Winifred Sullivan, who will sing Luigi Luiza's Magnificent Ave Maria at the offertory. All are invited.

The men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. hall to-morrow afternoon promises to be of unusual interest. There will be special music and short talks by the board of directors, as well as others. Mr. I. B. Longworth will have charge of the meeting. All men earnestly invited.

PROF. ACKERMANN

Will Stay in Lima—Lima College Will not Lose its Efficient President.

For some days past the report has been current in the city that president Ackermann, of Lima College, was about to accept a call to the Capital University at Columbus. At the earnest solicitation of many of Lima's leading citizens, however, Prof. Ackermann has declined the position of professor of mathematics in the Columbus University, and has again accepted the presidency of Lima College, which has been tendered to him indefinitely. Prof. Ackermann had shipped his goods before he was prevailed upon to remain, having arrived at his present determination only last evening. Steps are already being taken to place Lima College on a firm financial basis, and the friends of the institution now believe that it is entering upon a career of great prosperity.

The people of the city are to be congratulated upon their success in prevailing upon President Ackermann to remain in the college, and the institution should be encouraged in every possible way. Of course, it is evident that any new institution needs all the sympathy, co-operation and support its friends can give it, and Lima College is no exception in this respect. The people of Lima and Allen county should remember the college by friendly words, by sending students and by aiding the institution in every honorable way. In short, it should be looked upon as our home school for higher education, and its assured success means much for the people of Lima.

CHILD INJURED.

Falls From a Two Story Window on Second Street.

The little six months old child of Mr. and Mrs. Harrod, of east Second street, escaped from the watchful eye of the mother yesterday afternoon and, climbing into a window on the second floor, fell into the yard below, a distance of about twelve feet. The child was badly bruised and shaken up, but its injuries are not considered serious.

Go to the California Wine Co.'s for pure grape brandy, a positive cure for all stomach trouble. codif

Notice Jr. O. U. A. M. Council No. 296.

All members take notice that there will be a regular meeting on Thursday evening, August 26th, to confer degrees on several candidates, and the social meeting with refreshments will be on Thursday night, September 2, 1897. All members should attend promptly. Rxc-Secy.

Attention G. A. R. The O. H. & D. will have a special car on their 5:55 a. m. train; also on the 12:40, noon, train for the members of Mart Armstrong post going to Buffalo, Monday, August 23rd. These cars will run through to Buffalo without change.

Go to the California Wine Co.'s for pure blackberry wine; cures all bowel troubles and diarrhoea. codif

FOOT CRUSHED.

Marion Shobe Falls Under an L. E. & W. Train at St. Marys.

Was Trying to Board a Moving Freight Train and Was Thrown—Brought Home To-day.

Late yesterday afternoon Marion Shobe, the 17 year old son of David Shobe, of this city, was injured by falling beneath the wheels of an east bound L. E. & W. freight train at St. Marys.

Young Shobe was trying to climb onto one of the cars in the train to return to this city. He grabbed the iron of a side ladder and jumped for the step, but missed it and was thrown under the car. Fortunately he fell outside the rails, but his right foot was caught and badly crushed at the ankle under the wheels.

The injured boy was taken in charge by the authorities at St. Marys and this afternoon was sent to this city on the L. E. & W. train. Some one called Grojean's ambulance, in great haste, to the L. E. & W. train dispatcher's office, information being given as if the accident had just occurred there. The young man was removed to his father's home, at 952 Reece avenue. The foot and ankle are badly crushed but amputation may not be necessary.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been or Are Going.

Miss Minnie Littler has returned from a pleasant visit at Toledo.

Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Keys have gone to Mackinac for a week's outing.

J. W. Langley and wife, of Spencer, were in the city last night.

Misses Tillie Lawlor and Katie Meehan are home from Chattanooga, Tenn.

Miss Emma Thomas, of Chicago, is visiting Mrs. C. L. Staggman, of south Baxter street.

William Bankley and wife are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Wolf, of Forest avenue.

Frank Dean and O. W. Pangle went to Fort Huron this morning for a week's outing.

Miss Letta Reid, of north Union street, left to-day on a visit with friends in Bellefontaine.

Jas. G. McMahon, of Ellicottville, N. Y., is the guest of J. W. McMahon, of north West street.

Mrs. Chas. Priestap, of Sidney, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Kraft, of east Kibby street.

Roscoe and Smiley Wolf have returned home from a pleasant visit with their grandfather, Wm. Falk, at Hume.

Mrs. Chas. Lenhart, of the Bobb block, has been called to Huntington, Ind., by the serious illness of her sister.

Mrs. Geo. Wilson and children, of Rushmore, O., are the guests of her aunt, Mrs. Thos. Bailing, of south Pine street.

Miss Edie Sherrick and Miss Mabel Baxter, of Delphos, have been visiting their cousin, Miss Bertha Cochran, of the south side.

Mrs. L. O. Gillham, of south Main street, will leave in a few days for Chicago and Bloomington, Ill., for an extended visit with relatives.

Rev. W. G. Smith returned yesterday from a visit with friends in Pennsylvania. He leaves to-night for a week at the Winona assembly.

Geo. W. Sain, of north Jackson street, will leave Monday with the G. A. R. for Buffalo, N. Y., and Mrs. Sain will leave for Licking county, to spend some time in visiting relatives there.

W. S. Lowe and family, F. J. Banta and family and E. T. Mitchell and family went to Detroit this morning, where they will take a trip to Mackinac in Mr. Lowe's steam yacht. They expect to be gone about two weeks.

Mrs. Jao. F. McFarland, who has been in the city waiting on her father, Mr. Thos. Callahan, of north Main street, who is in feeble health, left to-day for her home in Indianapolis, accompanied by her father, who hopes to be benefited by the change.

Mrs. E. H. Hughes, of Chicago, who has been visiting relatives in this city for the past two weeks, will return home to-night, and will be accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Ellen Ryan, of the south side, who will make her future home in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Col. Taylor, of Unio-polis, and Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Boy-sell, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Louthan and daughter, Miss Anna Willower, Mrs.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The Remedy with a Record.

50 Years of Cures

F. M. Prather, Mrs. B. S. Porter, Mrs. Wm. McComb, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Ross and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Duranbaugh, of this city, will leave Monday over the O. H. & D. for Buffalo, to attend the national encampment of the G. A. R.

A CARELESS DRIVER.

A Small Girl While Riding a Wheel Collides With a Horse and Buggy.

Nena Shultz, the 9 year old daughter of William Shultz, of 614 north Jefferson street, was badly injured last evening while riding a bicycle across the public square. She was on the east side of the square when she collided with a rapidly moving horse and buggy. She was knocked from her wheel, and many claimed the wheels of the buggy to have passed over her body. She was picked up and carried into Hoover's drug Store. Dr. McCail was summoned and on examination found that no bones were broken. She was taken to her home and this morning was resting easy. No serious results are feared.

The occupants of the buggy were not known, and instead of stopping they urged their horse on and escaped from the crowd.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Teachers' Institute Closed Yesterday—A Large Enrollment of Teachers.

The Allen County Teachers' Institute came to a close yesterday afternoon. The institute has been a most profitable one and was attended by 387 teachers. The committee on nominations yesterday afternoon made the following nominations, which were unanimously elected:

For president, N. H. Stull; for secretaries, Misses Mary Lowery and Mattie Brown; for members of executive committee, U. A. Graham and C. L. Fess.

A GASOLINE STOVE

Explodes and Causes a Small Fire—But Little Damage.

The fire department was called out this morning by an alarm from box 53 to extinguish a small fire at Mr. Rice's residence, on Oak street. The fire was started by the explosion of a gasoline stove in the summer kitchen. But little damage was done.

Have Your Teeth

Filled by Dr. Chase. Office open evenings till 8 o'clock. Metropolitan block.

Have Your Teeth

Filled by Dr. Chase. Office open evenings till 8 o'clock. Metropolitan block.

FALL HATS!



Young's Hats

Correct Styles.

Wilcox, of Boston.
Younge, of New York.
Price & Voght, of Philadelphia.

HUME, SOLE AGENT.

... HORSE SENSE. ...

We make use of the most scientific instruments known.

WE KNOW

we can correct your vision.

Examination Absolutely Free!

When you know you have defective vision, headaches, and trouble to read, WHY DON'T YOU SEE US?

MACDONALD & CO., OLD POSTOFFICE, 167 NORTH MAIN STREET

Stores 233-235 North Main Street,

LIMA, O.